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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. time paid for is printed after the name on each and thus every week subscribers can see when erm of subscription expires. Timely attention on the part of those desirous of renewing will

AGENTS.

Versalles, E. S. Kauffman, Huston ville, Acaseyville, J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins ville, vi tion, town. ells-Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

gives of the United States a few days ago did iselves credit and gave the country increastee on Rebellious States, and Mr. Wilson's substitute. The most prominent features ommittee, were the appointment of military overnors for the States in rebellion; the abolin of slavery by Congress, and the severe punshment of slaveholding in the future; provision lling and swearing the voters of the veral States; and providing for the calling of a convention, but prescribing in advance what and, in default of doing it, it might be pro rogued by the military governor, and another ion called to do the work as prescribed. The bill materially enlarged the political and

A singular and the principal feature of Mr. Wilson's bill was the provision that no memheretofore declared to be in insurrection until the President should declare that all armed reace to the Government and laws of the United States in such State had ceased. The ly of this is apparent. It left the President ction. An entire State might become oyal, or submit to the laws, but a roaming comthe laws of the United States, would preven he people of that State from enjoying the fits of a civil State government. truth is, Congress cannot confer any such powcedent to the admission of members to future Congresses. Under the constitution, each election of members, and no such law being passed now could bind any future Congress

The radical error in all such bills is that the people do not need to have, and cannot have, per conferred on them by Congress to organize a State government. They have that inherently, the only limitation upon its exercise being that the State government framed or put in motion shall be republican in form, and compatible the United States. Within this limit the people ave the power, and any attempt to confer it is any complicated and harsh conditions will be sure to retard the accomplishment of the end ebellion, and let the people act within their

the Republican party participated in reaching the result, was owing in great part to the very gainst these bills. It was an honor to him, to views advocated in so able a manner by a New England man. Now that the military power of deemable fall, and the amendment to the constito the misguided and unfortunate people who have already been so wellnigh ruined by this of the House upon this subject is full of hope to the country. While the nation is more deter in Congress are having an appreciation of this problem of the restoration of civil government,

day at twelve o'clock to reassemble in May. It tains a good deal of talent, and, we think, a action has generally been judicious and wise It has not gone according to our opinions in all erred in some. We wish all the members a safe eciences and the guerillas never trouble them.

We regard the reassembling of the Legisla

ture in May as right and proper. These are times of stirring events. Important changes are taking place continually. Nearly all things are rapidly shifting. We know what has been and is, but we know not what is to be. We an but vaguely conjecture to-day what will be the needs of the next month or week or even it in all directions more numerously and fiercely ould not be away for any long time from the the Legislature should take good care to be

lys that we are everlastingly prating about the other kind among them. What's to be done with an editor, who, reading our paper, can get It seems to us that every man, like an accomodating steamboat Captain, should give him

they fight better than the white Federal soldiers. Ah, rebs, has smart Uncle Sam taught you more about your own niggers than you ever knew before though you have lived with

iteresting. There is a dreadful fascination in gazing upon the bloody drama. Who would gly sink into sleep to wake up only at the

berland, Md., without any guard and were taken by guerillas. Officers captured through their own carelessness don't deserve to be ex-

An abolition lady has sent us our own hotograph cut all to pieces. The lady in this regard. Beauregard retreated before Sherman, and Johnston comes up once more—probably to case cut a prettier figure than she ever did be-

vill probably have the Spring-fever; in the Summer it will have the Summer complaint; and by Fall it will have its final fall.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865

In the Richmond Enquirer of a late date ere is a very bitter article against the Gulf States. It exhibits a feeling not only wrathful but revengeful. It is a fierce complaint that the border rebel States have been deserted by those god. The bugle sounds the alarm, and further South in this great crisis and exigency the flash of guns, the clang of steel, the further South in this great crisis and exigency of the war-basely deserted in the conflict for independence. It says that the Gulf States forced the war, forced it in opposition to the will of ca the most stupendous war of modern times is Virginia and the other border States, forced it in disregard and defiance of their earnest appeals and remonstrances, and that now, when the other. The groans of the sick, the wounded, most terrible of emergencies has come through

their instrumentality, they stand back and do nothing but throw obstructions in the way of rigid forms, and everywhere throughout the the rebel cause. It says of the border States: They wanted to avoid the war, for they knew how much of misery and ruin it would involve, and upon whom that ruin would fall. They wanted to consult, to take advice, to concert for united and deliberate action. But they were not permitted to do so. The States further South repelled advice, rejected concert, and cast Virginia and her children adrift amid terrific and increasing war. Nothing could check the selfsh impetuosity of those who risked little of disaster to be endured by others. The Border States were forced into a war which they did not seek, by which they were certain to be ravaged and ruined, for the benefit of States which counted on escaping most of its calamities. One thing, at least, under these circumstances, they had a right to expect. They could not foresee that the Gulf States would desert them in their day of trial. The compact of mutual support has been broken. After Virginia has given everything to the war-when her slaves have been set fees her reliable to the restate the restate the restate the part of the war-when her slaves have been set fees her reliable to the reliable to the restate the reliable to the war-when her slaves have been set fees her reliable to the war-when her slaves have been set fees the reliable to the reliable to the reliable to the war-when her slaves have been set fees the reliable to the reliable to the reliable to the reliable to the war-when her slaves have been set fees the reliable to the reliab They wanted to avoid the war, for they knew mutual support has been broken. After Virginia has given everything to the war—when her slaves have been set free, her railroads torn up, her population decimated, all her sources of presperity destroyed—the more Southern States, who forced her into this position, refuse to come to her rescue. They refuse to put their slaves into the field to fight for the common good. The bill for that turnoses was defeated in the The bill for that purpose was defeated in the Senate "chiefly by the votes of the Gulf States," South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Missispip refuse to give up their slave property even to save that for which they have compelled Virginia to sacrifice everything she had in the world.

And the Enquirer not only complains bitterly, but threatens fiercely. Moreover its threats are deeply significant. They express a great deal, and seem to mean a great deal more than they express. The Enquirer says of the defeat of the negro-army bill by the vote of the Senators and Representatives of the Gulf States, "that given or we may perish; the army demands itand it is sometimes impolitic to refuse the demands of an army like that which Lee commands." Here's a bold threat, that, if the Gulf States will not give their slaves to the armies the armies will take matters into their own hands without regard to Congressional crushing weight of despotic military power. in the meanwhile, the Governor of Georgia is out in a message to the Legislature of that State, charging that she has been neglected and abandoned by the Confederate authorities, recommending the establishment of a militia system, the troops to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, opposing the arming of slaves, complaining of the usurpations of the rebel Congress and aclate rebel disasters upon Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, and denouncing the rebel Government as

Thus the situation grows decidedly interest ing. Not only is there a big rebellion in the man from Chattahoochee to the ocean, and from South, but a broad of sub-rebellions, rebellions against the rebellion, seem to be fast hatching. The great rebellion is likely to have a large family, and they will probably worry his life out of him.

ALL ABOUT SUE MUNDY .- We have received om near West Point, at the mouth of Salt of such a marvellous and unbroken series of sucher, a communication signed with the names cesses, entered into no sane man's head. But river, a communication signed with the names of Sue Mundy and three of her chief officers, ogether with a note in Sue's name alone. Sue, in her individual note, asks us to publish the communication of herself and her officers, and proposes, when she and we meet, to pay us in whatever currency we prefer. Well, let us think what we will take pay in. We don't want it in Confederate notes, for our pockets ce for Sue and oursel t in lead, for we have mettle enough in us

in its use of language. We gave no report, requite as much point now as we need. We hashed or hashed, that the rebels were about to perance man and have decided objections to stated that we had reason to say that they expected to do something that would startle the getting high. We won't accept it in kisses, for we would rather be kissed by the Devil's daughworld. No doubt they have expected as much ter with her brimstone breath than by a tomfrequently and been disappointed, and we expect that their expectations will be disapboy. We'll not submit to have it in hugs, for those who have seen Sue in her guerilla cospointed now. But that's no reason why we tume say that she is a little bare. So we'll not shouldn't make a passing mention of their exsue to Sue for favors of any sort. She has done pectations. The Baltimore paper is old enough a great deal of stealing, but she can't steal our and big enough and talented enough to be heart, and we don't care to have her steel her

no difference on what day of the week a man

dies, but we confess that we shouldn't like to

die of a Mundy. We don't want to be in

front of you if the breech of your weapon is going to commit a breach of the peace. We

prime of death against our handsome prime of

life. If you come, don't bring Quantrell along

our forests would of its own accord twist itself

into a withe at his appearance. We, individ-

ually, won't harm you. Though somewhat of a woman-killer in our youth, we have got en-

tirely over that in our full manhood. Let the

interview be soon, for we appreheud, that, be-

have seen-laid in the straw. Folks call you

Mundy, but we suspect that you are all the week

round. Tell us whether you are as unprinci-

pled as some say, or whether you have "a liv-

unlike yourself, are pregnant of great things.

tion, but you may in due season be triumph-

antly delivered. But pray don't send aught to be left in a basket within our gate, for the thing

You have been an awful girl, Sue, we must

say. You have killed so many persons, of all

colors, that no doubt white, yellow, and black

ghosts haunt you continually, the black ones

night. Our Journal may bring you and your

fellows to justice and thus be to you and them

authorities civil and military command us to

cut down you and your gang wherever we can

find you, but, if we wake up some morning and

see you all hanging about here, we'll be hanged

ourselves if we'll cut down one of you. And

and was superseded by Hood. Hood retreated before Sherman, and was superseded by Beau-

doom. If he moves, he moves to his doom. His doom will soon be upon him. Can't he al-

Susanna, Susan, Suzie, Suky, Sue

retreat again and be superseded again.

now for the present good-by,

will not be a sin to be laid at our door.

courteous in its bearing. Condition of Charleston,-So long as waste, but she can't commit her own little one Charleston resisted the naval attacks made against it, the rebel journals represented that We fear that we can't make a bargain with the city was comparatively unharmed by the ou, pretty and gentle Sue. Still if you will Yankee fire. They asserted that but few of our ame time and place, and promise not to have shells exploded, and that, unless we resorted to any improper aims at us and not to look through some new tactics, an entire century would be consumed in demolishing the cradle of the reother sights on getting a sight of us, in short not to be at all snappish toward us, and not to bellion. Now, however, that it has fallen, we frightenus, as ghosts are said to be frightened. are informed by these same Southern prints by a cock, we may meet you and talk matters that "it is not Charleston city, but the empty over with you confidentially. Abstemious as we are, we would rather accept the contents of one of your pilfered whiskey-barrels than those and ruined shell of a city that the enemy have

found lying with its door open, and entered without opposition." of your pistol-barrel. We would rather feel the wadding of your bosom than your pistol-The order of the Confederate Secretary of have ever "lifted" rushing furiously toward us in Kentucky shall leave the State and return to rather than behold your Colt's stock lifted at the Confederacy on penalty of being pointed us. We should be almost as willing to see the nipples of your bosom as the nipples of your as guerillas" distinctly recognizes the right fire-arms. You may drill your troops as thorof our authorities to treat captured guerillas oughly as you please, but please don't go to differently from other prisoners of war. 'Tis drilling a big hole through us. 'Twould be better that you pull hemp from a cross-beam than a trigger at us. We have had many openings right may prevent trouble. Let all guerillas The Baltimore Clipper of the 28th ult. of your Deringers. You can spit fire enough at us yourself without calling in the aid of your

nds to quote from the Louisville Journal of 1849 some remarks upon emancipation, taken probably from the Louisville Courier of that year. The Clipper, by means of this perpetration, makes an opening for the letting off of some of its ill-smelling gas under our nostrils.

General Lee advocates the arming of slaves, but the language in which he advocates it shows that he has grave misgivings upon the subject. And he may well have them. We fully believe that the rebels, in raising black troops, would be recruiting for the Federal service. We have not a doubt of it.

The rebel papers say that the conquest of beir seaboard cities has not weakened them. The conquest and restoration of their whole section to the Union wouldn't weaken them but

man is "bound for Charlotte and Raleigh." Sherman isn't "bound" at all. As a member of the rebel Congress lately announced, "Sher-Undoubtedly you are now in a perilous situa-The Richmond Dispatch says bitterly that

he South "owes the North a debt that she will not be slow to pay when opportunity offers.', General Sherman said that he would not destroy private property. But how does he do? Petersburg Express.

Pretty well, he thanks you; how do you do It seems that Bill Davidson, the rufflan guerilla, though wounded, was not killed, but, if half of what is said of him is true, we hope that he will be before he gets out of Federal

The rebel papers say that Sherman is "stuck in the mud." They have thrown so much mud at him that we can't much wonder if he is ankle-deep in it.

The Richmond Examiner says that Beauregard is reported to be crazy. All the Confederate Generals seem to have had enough to

The rebel armies are likely to be soon

ind fine. They are between Grant and Sherman, the upper and nether millstones. Rebels, if you conclude that your deter-

While the nations of the Old World are Two or three Germans who reside near mparatively at peace with each other, the the six-mile post on the Bardstown pike, came unds of strife disturb the quiet of the New in the city vesterday afternoon, nearly out of World. America is being drenched in human breath, in search of the commander of this blood. The fiery orb of Mars rides proudly in post. They stated to Col. Dill that a considerathe stormy sky, and we hall it as our ble number of guerillas were in their neighborbood, and begged him to send a detachment of roops to scour the country, as they felt themroar of cannon, and the rattle of musketry tell elves to be in a very uncomfortable position. of battle. In the United States of North Ameri-One stated that a small squad of guerillas were een yesterday morning between nine and ten progressing. The smoke of one conflict scarce

'clock witnin three miles of the city. clears away before the clouds envelop an-New Regiments.-Three new regiments reorted at the Barracks yesterday—the 153d Inlana, seven hundred strong, from Indianapolis, the 188th Ohio, numbering eight hundred men, rom Columbus, and the 153d Illinois, nine undred and fifty strong, from Springfield. The last-mentioned regiment was forwarded to Nashville vesterday.

and the dying fill the air; new graves are

scooped, and fresh mounds heaped above cold,

land eyes are weeping with sorrow. In Mex-

and strong arms wield the implements of war.

A contentious spirit is rife in the South Amer-

become involved in war. Thus, while the peo-

ple of the New World are engaged in cutting

each others' throats, the Old World basks in the

sunshine of peace. A thousand million of peo-

ple inhabit the globe, divided into more

than a hundred different nationalities,

yet, only those nations that boast of

in war. The notes of battle had scarcely died

away in Europe, before the sounds were heard

on American soil. The verdure had not yet be-

gan to grow over the graves of slain heroes in

the Old World, when the roar and din of conflict

disturbed the quiet of the new continent. War

seems to be an essential principle of human

progress. A strong, unseen power appears to

will that some of the enlightened nations of the

earth shall constantly be engaged in scenes of

deadly conflict. The savages formerly were

foremost in warlike demonstrations. Now all

ment while their civilized brothers, with bloody

carnivals, add new pages of history to the world

In Europe the nations are now at peace with

ach other, but clouds are gathering in the sky,

orm. Each Power seems to have a premo-

and at no distant day the elements may produce

nition, and is busily preparing for war. It is

probable that the god of Mars will soon be

We cannot veil the orb and consign it to dark

will come of a declaration of war in Europe.

we may well regard man as a puzzle, and be

wilder our minds in trying to solve the princi-

OUR TRIEMPHS.—The New York Times says

without exaggeration, that, had anyone, at the

time of the Presidential election in November

last, predicted the military achievements of the

three months of winter, he would have been

rebel strongholds of Wilmington, Charleston,

and Savannah, the occupation of the capitals of

South Carolina and Georgia, the march of Sher-

the ocean to the Great Pedee, the rout and de-

molition of Hood's army, the scattering of

flight of Beauregard, the flight of Bragg or

Hoke, the advance into North Carolina and to-

ward Lee's rear-the possibility of such a speedy

achievement of such vast labors-the possibility

this bold catalogue gives a faint idea of the

greatness of the triumphs of the armies of the

trievable damage inflicted upon the rebellion.

Union, and the staggering blows and irre-

The Louisville Journal rehashes the old report

ibly, throw down their arms, and

Cobb's forces, the double hegira of Hardee, the

is changed. They seem to stand in astonish

state of civilization are involved

ican States. In some sections the conflict al-General Crook, commanding the Depart ready has commenced. Brazil, Uruguay, and ment of Western Virginia, has been captured Paraguay have marshalled their forces, and news through his own carelessness. Suppose the of battle is borne to distant ears. Angry disgallant Colonel Straight be appointed in his cussions prevail, and appearances indicate that other States will be drawn into the quarrel, and

> her father. There are a set of undutiful fellows in the South who have been shooting at their kind, good uncle every day for the last fou If the Southern Confederacy doesn't raise

negro armies, it will very soon go down. If it does raise negro armies, it will go down still

sooner. Nigger or no nigger, it is bound to go

A young girl in this city lately pois

The rebel torpedoes, when our steamers run over them, explode and make great havoç. The rebel Confederacy, when our armies run ntirely over it, will explode and hurt nobody The is a great General. If he ventures

battle with Sherman, his troops will no doubt be skilfully handled, but the handling of them will probably be done by Sherman. The rebel forces have now but one gra anœuvre in front of our troops. It serves them upon all occasions and is popularly known

as the skedaddle. We seem to have reached the "beginning the end" of the rebellion. Let Lee be whipped and Richmond captured, and we may be at the

The Raleigh Register says that bitter outhern soul." Then that soul should be ness. Its fiery rays must always light up some dammed.

-scene. Appearances indicate that with Gen. Hampton of the rebel army wa the proclamation of peace in America tidings elf-sacrificing enough to burn his own house at Columbia, but not to stay in it while it was Human progress makes strange demands, and burning.

zannas the next. And we think that the hozannas sound considerably more doleful than We hope that Grant and Sherman will

ut Lee's force in two. Then Lee will be indebted to them for an entire division of his There is some similarity between Jeff Da is and his Generals. He wishes to treat to secure peace, and they re-treat to avoid fight.

Ladies, don't marry an officer or soldier in times. If one of them offers you his hand, give him the mitten to keep his own warm. The rebels say that General Sherman is

stuck in the mud." Their Confederacy seems to be getting stuck in the jugular. The Confederates say that there is a lion in Gen. Sherman's path. How fared it with the lion in the path of Samsom?

We don't know how the radical editors ould succeed in hunting full-grown deer, but they are great at fawning. Nothing seems to stop Sherman. The

rebels may draw a check upon him, but he will "startle the world." The only thing of that kind which it is in their power to do would It is stated, that, when our troops entered

many tails? well, considering how much he used to split in do something that would startle the world. We bis youth.

> for volunteers are the only right kind of bounty-The rebels throw some of our railroad trains off the track, but they can't threw Sher

> man off. The men most anxious for peace are genally those who are bravely fighting for their country.

> The late fight in Georgia between Wheel er and Kilpatrick lasted three hours. And then Wheeler wheeled.

The Federal troops occupied Columbia out have left it. Like Othello's, its occupation's out Jeff Davis is getting cornered.

If a murdering guerilla calls for quarter, tell him that it isn't quarter-day.

Bragg, Hardee, Beauregard, and Hood are four-runners of rebel defeat. RECRUITS.-Fifty-four recruits arrived her

esterday from Oswego, N. Y. Gen. Sherman's army is a flashing light in the South. It is an aurora australis.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] The Legislature for the present has adjourned, and our city has lapsed into its wonted quiet, which to very many is a great relief. The members for the most part lett for their botnes on Friday and Saturday, only a few remaining to go through the form of adjourning the morning, which was done at 6 A. M., in order

that those wishing to go via your city might avail themselves of the early train.

A vast amount of business has been transacted during this stiting, and much of it of a very important character. But it is not our purpose to enter into a recapitulation of the proceedings.

purpose to enter into a recapitulation of the proceedings.

We would, however, call the attention of those interested to the law reorganizing the militia of the Commonwealth, as every one liable to military duty is directly interested in knowing its provisions and avoiding its penalties. It divides the militia, as at present, into three classes: 1. The active militia; 2. The enrolled militia; and 3. The militia of the reserve. The latter is composed of all white males less than 18 and over 45 years of age, and such persons as are otherwise exempt from service in the enrolled militia, and are liable to be called into service only in cases of extreme danger.

The active militia is styled the "Kentucky National Legion," and is to be composed of all companies organized or to be organized under the act, either of volunteers or drafted men. It is to be organized into active service by the Governor at any time during the existence of the rebellion, in case of actual or threatened invasion or apprehended insurrection and obstruction of the execution of the laws. The machinery of its organization would require too much space to give in detail, but is very similar to the mode prescribed in

uld require too much space to give in detai The enrolled militia consists of all ablebodied white male residents or citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except members of the active militia and such persons as are exempt from military service by the laws of the United-States or of this State, to be enrolled by the assessor in each county, and recorded by the County Clerk, who shall, prior to the 1st day of September, in each year, make return to the Adjutant-General, stating the number of the enrolled militia in the county, and a list of such of them as are members of the active militia. On every enrolled militiaman who does not become, within ten days after the passage of the act, a member of the active militia, there shall be assessed in lieu of military service the sum of five dollars annually, to be collected as the county levy, and to be paid into the State treasury, to be kept as a distinct militia fund.

These are the more important provisions of the law. We embody them in our farewell letter, because of the fact that all the people are interested in knowing that the Legislature have not failed to take action looking to the defence of the State, and, further, those immediately concerned are interested in knowing that the called duties are, and the penalty for a failure to discharge them. This may very properly he called died white male residents or citizens bet

duties are, and the penalty for a failure to dis-charge them. This may very properly be called General W. C. Whitaker's bill, for he reported

it from the Military Committee in the Sens

MORE RECRUITS .- One hundred and ten re-Fort Adams, Rock Island, two companies for the 2d Minnesota heavy artillery (two hundred and eighty men), from Fort Snelling, and two companies for the 78th Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday. DESERTERS .- Wm. Breitenbach, of the 24th

ndiana battery, Jacob Rider, 66th Ohio infantry, and Moses Gales, 5th Tennessee cavalry, were arrested in the city yesterday as deserters. James Athens, of the 10th Tennessee cavalry, nois, and three hundred and eighty-nine men were transferred to Nashville, forty-seven men

great leader, but he has never won a victory yet, and we don't believe he will begin with

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL.

atisfied unless they have husbands to order.

chess-player often loses a knight.

ing, is oftentimes anything but upright.

If you give two persons a seat in a corn-

ield, can this proceeding be called "setting

Men are so liberal and disinterested that they

give advice when they need the article far more

We hear a good deal about pork-packing,

but, in travelling upon railroads, we conclude

that it is nothing in comparison with man-pack-

It has been proposed to tax stays, but it was

Aliment is easily changed to ailment.

blow from is the wind

shell with a tallow-candle in it.

all beings the most inhuman.

tance into the air.

The popular saint—St. Lucre.

The Tug of War-a gunboat.

layed in a devil-may-care manner.

the Baptist on a charger.

od can I do in it?

breach of an old one.

them by the ears?"

than the recipient does.

erally is.

An insignificant party of radical abolidonists, led by Charles Suraner and Wendell Phillips, urge that it is the daty of Congress, under the Constitution, to enact a law which shall guarantee universal suffrage to "all loval men, irrespective of color." They argue that such a law is required by the constitutional pro vision that Congress shall guarantee a "republican form of government" to every State, holding, as they do, that universal suffrage, irrespective of color, is essential to such "form of government." This novel idea is consistent mly with the progressive ultraism of a small class of New England politicians who have no clear conception of the relation of the States to the General Government, and whose theories are at once impracticable and destructive. Fortunately for the country, the peculiar adherents of Sumner and Phillips are too insignificant in numbers to seriously endanger our wisely-balanced frame-work of government. Their ultra theories are rejected by nine-tenths of the loyal

American people. The Congress of the United States has no ower to vest the elective franchise, determining the qualifications of voters in the respective States. That power resides in the States alone. No power over this subject was delegated to the General Government by the States, and it is wholly beyond the authority of Congress. The idea seems to prevail among some men of intelligence in this State that, under the second section of the amendment recently proposed by Congress to the States, abolishing slavery throughout the Union (and which specifies that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"), Congress will have power to confer the right of suffrage apon the emancipated slaves. This idea is inompatible with any just construction of that ection, and can never command more than a harmless support in the National Legislature. It will be clear, upon the slightest reflection, that this question does not belong to the field of national legislation, but is confined to the States respectively. Suffrage is not an essential qualication of legal liberty; it is a privilege subject to the discretion of the States; and the emancipation of the slaves does not, therefore involve heir enfranchisement. At any rate, Congress has no constitutional power over the subject, nor will any be conferred by the proposed antivery amendment; the subject rests exclusively with the States. In this connection, we sub join the following extract from a prominent and affuential administration organ, the New York Times, which clearly and forcibly exposes the intenable character of the views held on the estion by the ultras of the Sumner and Phillips school. The Times says:

We find nothing in the Constitution, or in ommon sense, to warrant this novel definition We see no reason to suppose that the statesmen of 1787 meant anything of the sort when they ncorporated into the Constitution the clause, the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of govern-ment." They designed to impose upon the General Government the obligation of taking care that the sovereign power of the Star should reside with the people thereof, that it should not be shared with a perso that it should not be shared with a person claiming a royal prerogative, making a limited monarchy—or be surrendered altogether to any person, making a dictatorship or despotism—or to a class of persons, making it an oligarchy or an aristocracy. They intended to secure that the primary source of power in evry State should always be kept exclusively among the people. This would keep the form republican. What portion of the people should be vested with the franchise, and what not, was left entirely to the discretion of each State. Most of the States of that period, in their successive discretions, made the possession of a certain amount of property a necessary qualification for certain votes. Some prescribed a larger and some a shorter residence within their limits, as a qualification for dence within their limits, as a qualification for persons from other States. Some excluded all foreigners who had not been naturalized under the Federal laws; others not. Almost all made African blood a disqualification. From one end of the Constitution to the other, there is not a line which, either in letter or by implication. The property of the constitution of the other, there is not a line which, either in letter or by implication.

Mr. Sumper has no better reason for saying that the obligation, on the part of the Genera Government, to maintain a republican form holds it to the necessity of securing votes for

So many members of the rebel Congress, the Richmond papers say, have fled from the city, that no quorum is left for carrying on the business of legislation. There's a regular panic in the Confederate capital, the men highest in po-sition being an example of fright and consternation to the rest. We wonder where the high rebel dignitaries will fly. To the mountains: They souldn't sabsist there. To the Confederate armies? They could hardly find places of greater danger. To the Federal lines? 'Twould be the best thing they could possibly do. Still we would rather they should come to us from some worthier feeling or motive than fear.

GUERILLAS AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—The quiet of Elizabethtown was somewhat disturbed yesterday afternoon by a bold raid being made into the place by five desperate outlaws. A com pany of negro soldiers is stationed at the post, and, after considerable alarm and any amount of wild shooting, the guerillas were driven man on either side. A number of outlaws are said to be prowling around Elizabethtown, and some apprehensions are felt that they will con centrate for the purpose of making a raid on

WHEELER IN EAST TENNESSEE.—It was reported and believed in Charleston Thursday, that tering East Tennessee. Charleston is about fory miles from Chattanooga, on the Knoxville rairoad. It was reported that his advance of two hundred men had crossed the Hiawasse river above that place, in canoes, swimming their horses. Several well-known parties, for mer residents of that section, belonging to the command of Wheeler, are known to be in that neighborhood, and efforts have been made to capture them.

could make their readers think Gen. Sherman cruel, they denounced him for cruelty very ferociously. Now, when they cannot deny that his conduct is kind and humane, they denounce him more ferociously than ever, charging that his object is to lure the Southern people from their allegiance. What will satisfy them?

CITIZENS FOR EXCHANGE .- Orders have been issued by the proper authorities at Washington directing that all citizen prisoners whose homes are within the rebel lines, who are not awaiting trial on grave charges or who are not undergoing sentence, be forwarded for exchange. None will be forwarded who do not wish to be ex-

changed. The female employes of the Confederate Treasury Department have received a furlough for forty days. No doubt the design is to enable them to get away from Richmond and stay. Probably the Treasury itself will soon follow them. It is so light that it can be trundled on

cruits from Camp Butler, Illinois, fifty from

the respect and confidence of the Government and country.
Senator Grimes, chairman of the select committee, expressed his gratification that Mr. Whiting exonorates Capt. L. from all fraud.
The unanimous confirmation of H. McCullough to-day as Secretary of the Treasury is another evidence of the estimation in which he is held as a financier. It is generally believed that Freeman Clark, late member of Congress, will be his successor as Comptroller. The nomination has not been made.

The Tribune's Wilmington letter mentions preparations for receiving 10,000 exchanged prisoners, and says that the condition of those received is as bad as was first reported. During the evacuation of the city the rebels set fire to a

RIHCMOND THE SOUTHERN CITADEL [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.] In the extraordinary message which Mr. Davis recently addressed to Congress he declared that "if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond aswell as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings at some new The oldest lunatic on record-Time out of Punch says "Robert Macaire" should be Russia is striking oil wells in quantities, and e greasers of Mexico find their country greasy. Who was the fastest woman mentioned in the ble? Herodias; when she got a-head of John the reports of your proceedings at some new legislative seaf for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. There are no vital points, on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Kichmond, or Wilmington, nor Wilmington The noblest question in the world is, Wha Wemen leve to exercise control; they are not Death-rattle-the sound of the rattlesnake's Put no faith in a new promise based on the The more idle a rumor is, the busier it gen-Titus complained that he had "lost a day." They say that man, unlike other animals, "walks upright." But his walk, morally speak-

bjected to on the ground that it would dimin-A heartless man is a man of bad heart. Why can a man bite best after drinking vine gar? Because it sets his teeth on edge. The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins

The only blusterer that a brave man will take Wives die earlier than single women. Fenales can't last long unless well husbanded. The labors that a man performs with his ands are but his out-works. Let him look well to the strengthening of his inner-works. Most heads diffuse less light than a pumpkin-A man behind the times is apt to speak ill of them. Probably they don't look well from be-It sometimes seems to us that men are ironically called human beings, because they are of

If you have the feeling of hate or revenge, subject it to a severe process of mental chemistry, examine into its nature, its uses, its philosphy, and, before you have finished the scrutiny, it will probably vanish like a volatile sub-The men play cricket in the fields. A woman plays it by singing merrily at the hearthstone.

The passions are at least bold, generous, ough destroying lions; egotism is a quiet,

deep-biting, ever-sucking, venomous bug. There are many eternities in the human heart n this poor life of time—eternal wishes, eternal hopes, perpetual pictures, perpetual sounds. Man ought always to tremble in the presence of his highest happiness, as, also to believe that there is a soft and gentle dew from Heaven, that ever falls upon the stony earth. No man needs so much money as he who des

pises it. A man who thinks properly is as serious at the thought of his birth as of his death. Let the table to which you invite your guests e round, for then, like death, it will make all

There is nothing like tears for watering the A woman who is transported to the third beaven can afford to carry the other two in her ands to give away.

"I shall be," and "I might have been!" The sound of silver bells, the latter the plaint of

day, we are never out of sight of yesterday.

The science that could teach men to forget rould be more welcome to many than all the trickery of mnemonics.

spectre of the Brocken, sees himself ten times as large as he is.

[For the Sunday Journal.]

LINES. Away with melancholy now, My heart shall yet be gay and bright, And I will wear as bright a brow, As any in the crowd to-night,

The picture has grown dark enough, "Tis time to turn the brighter side:
No more I'll seek a path that's rough, Two phases shall my life divide. No one shall whisper in the throng-"Her heart is steeped in sadnes And I will give them but one song—
"We can be happy if we will."

That bow my soul unto the earth, (Though at the thought my spirit shrinks) I cannot mend the broken thread

The music-notes that soften strife. The chalice now with pleasure glean Flow o'er the past, Oblivion, flow,

I thought her once the fairest flower That bloomed in Beauty's peerless bower— A glittering gem, whose gorgeous light Outshone the stars that gilded Night.

I listened with enraptured joy To every word so sweet and coy— I gazed into her love-lit eyes, And fondly murmured, "Paradise!" I deemed not that a passing hour

Could mar the beauty of that flower! Or that a cloud could hide from sight That talisman of dazzling light! Nor deemed I that those warm words spoken, With all their love-links, could be broken! Or that within those lustrous eyes, Deep Hatred's withering glance of

Washington, March 7.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of ligh McCullough as Secretary of the Treasury

Hugh McCallough as Secretary of the Treasury to-day.

The report that Thos. Clements had matured his plans for the assassination of the President on inauguration day had its origin in the following facts: Clements and another person came from Alexandria on Saturday; they were both extremely disorderly and seemed to have been drinking freely, Clements in particular was very abusive: he said, using gross and profane language, that he came here to kill the President; that he was late by about half an hour, and that his Saviour would never forgive him for failing to do so: that he would do it that night, the 5th of March; that he came expressly to do it, and he would do it before he left the city. This is the substance of an affidavit. Clements has been turned over from the military to the civil law, and has been committed to jail for trial.

The select committee of the Senate charged with the investigation of the business of furnishing transports to the Government, reported Captain Looper as being a defaulter to the amount of a million dollrrs, and his name was widely published in that connection.

Recently solicitor Whiting examined into the case, and says that from all the facts brought to light he has come to the conclusion that Captain Looper's conduct has been honest, honorable, and patriotic, and was entitled to the respect and confidence of the Government and country.

Senator Grimes, chairman of the select committee, expressed his gratification that Mr.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can affect the issue of the present contest." In the African church a fortnight ago he reiterated these extravagant propositions. Mr. Benjamin afterwards took up the theme on the same rostrum, and spoke of evacuating this city with equal flippancy. Inconsiderate persons and newspapers, we observe with pain, repeat the same ideas, as if they positively desired the country to be taught that the abandonment of this vital position would not only be of no injury to the Confederacy, but of positive advantage.

Let not this fatal error be harbored till it takes root in the imagination. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion would have more to de than purpose; which would have more to dethan the mere defence or present safety to those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a confederacy and securing its recognition among nations would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the fifting of the country of the interior.

It is idle to pretend that Richmond is of no more importance than Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile, or Norfolk, and that its fall would not be

more importance than Savannah, Atlants, Mo-bile, or Norfolk, and that its fall would not be fatal to the Confederacy. If it had not been a vital point, why has so much effort been ex-pended for its reduction and in its defeace? It has been the great objective point of the enemy through four successive campalins. The Con-federacy has spared no pains or exertion, no cost of blood or treasure to make good its dereferency has spared no pains or exerction, no cost of blood or treasure to make good its defence. It is the capital of the last of the border States commanding the entire portion of Virginia east of the Alleghanie, and the most important division of North Carolina. It is situated a hundred and forty miles from the sea, yet large ships can unload from its wharves. The occupation of Richmond in strong force by the enemy would necessarily drive the Confederate armies out of Virginia, and render all eastern North Carolina untenable; and, once gained by a power having command of the water, it could never, under any contingency, be recovered by the Confederacy.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all

water, it could never, under any contingency, be recovered by the Confederacy.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and, in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defence. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or commiseariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon a popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems or the semblance of nationality.

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond into the interior would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would dwindle in numbers, it would move more and more rapidly westward, and before reaching the banks of the

pers, it would move more and more rapidly westward, and before reaching the banks of the sissippi would have degenerated into a mere y-guard for a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seat of government, our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the esti nation of foreign powers, who would cease to eccord to us the rights of belligerants, whi the enemy would be free to treat our officers ers as traitors and criminals; so that ebel" would fight thenceforward with a

tion, but continuous and unceasing. For four years it has been the common camping and battle ground for the largest armies and bloodiest conflicts of modern times. No country in the world ever sustained as heavy losses or endured as hard a fate with more heroism or fortitude. The evacuation of Richmond would be the abandonment of Virginia—forever—and without any rational hope of a return. Is it possible that such a desertion could be contemplated after the events of this war? Even if the act were not suicidal in policy, could the Confederacy now consent to cast away this worn and devastated but still powerful commonweath as an old shoe, that could be put to no further use? Aside from the disgrace that would attach to such ingratitude, the Confederacy could not afford to put General Grant into possession of Richmond—a depot and base a hundred and forty miles from the esca, and in the midst of Southern Virginia, yet with water carriage to the door—and thus relinquish its last hold upon the last of the Border States. It could not expect to continue the struggle with any hope of the last of the Border States. It could not expect to continue the struggle with any hope of
success after abandoning States whence its most
numerous recruits were obtained, a soil on
which its arms have been uniformly victorious,
and withdrawing to States where defeat has
constantly attended them. The abandonment
of Virginia would be equivalent to executing a
quit claim deed to all the Border States, together
with Tennessee and North Caroling. Two lines quit claim deed to all the Border States, togeth with Tennessee and North Carolina. Two line of railway radiate from here into the most po-ulous and influential districts of this latte ulous and influential districts of this latter state, subjecting its best portions to the control of any considerable military power having its base at Richmond. It the Confederacy's wealth in population and territory now so great that it can afford to make a voluntary donation of all this territory, restricting its jurisdiction to the Gulf States and South Carolina, already overrun?

this territory; restricting its jurisdiction to the Guif States and South Carolina, already overrun?

If Richmond be held but another six months the fate of the Confederacy will have been favorably decided. The people will cling to the cause as long as the seat of government is secure. Recent misfortunes will have awakened foreign Powers to the danger which would result to themselves from the restoration of the Union and pacification of this continent, now possessing a trained soldiery more numerous and formidable than any army in Europe. So long as Richmond and Virginia are ours, the reverses which have been sustained will nerve our people to renewed exertion and beguile the enemy into a false confidence. The war cannot be carried on much longer against us if we prove but true to ourselves; and the single test of success will be our determination and ability to hold Richmond. Other cities may fall, the rest of the Confederacy may succumb, but the cause still remains safe so long as Richmond and Virginia are held.

We have now before Richmond the best army which the Confederacy has ever possessed, impregnably posted, accustomed to victory and success. All its triumphs have been won in the defence of the Confederate capital. It has continued through every trial to make good that defence, and is honored throughout the Confederacy and the world for the prowess which it has exhibited in the successful effort. We have not the slightest belief or expectation that thoughtless friends or eager enemies will ever be gratified by the sight of such a national suicide as the evacuation of Richmond will be, while that noble army exists in any part; but with the hope of putting an end to the talk of the idle and short-sighted on this matter, we throw out these hints as to the consequences of the confederace

of the act of which they speak so lightly.

THE REBEL CONGRESS ABANDONING THE DOOM!

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb 27.] [From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb 27.]
Congress seems anxious to adjourn. By their constitution it is not denied that they have a legal right to flee their posts and to seek relief from their fears in their distant homes. So has Sen. Lee the legal right to surrender his army in the morning, and to prove traitor to his past glory and his country's trust. The moral right of Congress to desert their duty is denied upon the same principle that would sustain an impeachment by that very Congress if the President should abandon the capital and hunt safety for his person in the mountains of the West or in the swamps of the South. There are instances in history of men being hanged or shot for great moral crimes which they had a right to commit.

Their names or duties do not indicate any rees or limitation of responsibility. Neither virtue of loyalty nor the obligations of duty essened because the public labor is divided.

who flees from supposed or real danger,
ether he be a ragged veteran in the trench,
posed to mortal shell and shot, or the well-

and powers of the nation remaining brave at

and powers of the nation remaining brave at their posts and true to their country. The enemy has lately thrown his forces across the lines of easy Congressional retreat to the West and South, and, since that time, Senators and Representatives have, one by one, fled the capital, leaving the skeleton of a Legislature rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum. It is true the President must stand firm, grow firmer, as the national danger thickens. It is true that the scarred army must bare their breasts to the storm with more heroic courage as the columns of the enemy converge on the liberty and existence of the country. If the President stands steady, and the cause succeed, as it will if Congress do not abandon their posts at a time when brave men deem it a dishonor to fee, he will be esteemed as the founder of a new people, and the successor of Plutarch will write his name on the same page with Tell, Alfred, and Washington. Should he change his high resolve, which has yet to waver, and imitate Congressional example, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace.

The soldier, however bravely he may have fought around Richmond, on the hills of Fredericksburg, through the double glory of Manassas, with the rear-guard from Gettysburg over the Potomac, in the Wilderness, along the bloody lines, over battle fields where still lay the dead bodies of their comrades, who, two years ago, did not desert, when the capital was in danger, now in the trench, half fed, poorly clad, with wife and child at a distant and desolated home, without shelter from storm or relief from hunger; the soldier who now leaves his post, although affection may implore him to the rear, and death stare him in front, will be seized and, by the laws of honor and of war, will be shot as a deserter. The authority to inflict such a punishment has been given by Congressional statute. That statute is of neither higher source nor of stronger offication than the law which demands that senators am representatives freer from danger than Richmond, would di-minish the resisting power of the country by the suspicion that the elected wisdom of the nation was affected with apprehensions inconsistent with success; and, with that sublime confidence which the great and good always feel, he begs that they, who passed laws to enforce others to duty, shall not now, just before the battle is to be tried which is to win victory and secure ex-istence, desert an army which will meet its first defeat after it has been abandoned by those who made the issue and swore to defend it. The members of Gongress who have left their

made the issue and swore to defend it.

The members of Gongress who have left their seats since Sherman moved from Savannah should return to Richmond. It should not be doubted that there are some who had good reason to leave which would obtain a furlough for a soldier. To such no censure will apply, provided they return to their posts just as a furloughed private returns to his company. They who do not return should be subjected to the same laws which they have passed for others. The Speaker should be directed to issue his writs recalling the absconding members to the same laws which they have passed for others. The Speaker should be directed to issue his writs recalling the absconding members to the capital. Should disobedience of the writ provoke less terror than intercepted retreat and unpleasant proximity to Yankee armies, let a law be passed directing the military commanders to execute the Speaker's process. There are many true and brave men in the Congress. If other members continue to desert, or if an unworthy majority dissolve the whole body, the army expects the President to reassemble those who attempt to fiee, and to keep Congress together at some convenient place where they can, at least, hear the speedy news of our triumph or ruin. That day is not far distant. The same journals that will shortly publish a list of those who abandoned their country at the hour when every impulse of honor, and all the obligations of duty, impelled them to stand, may also declare that the great soldier, whose virtue has made him the cherished favorite of superior fortune, and whose skill, with the assistance he obtained from Heaven, has so often emabled him to scatter the hosts that marched to pillage and enslave us, has again relieved our country from the scourge of the Northman, and that he still stands between us and our enemies with that dexterous sword from whose untarnished blade national hope will forever gleam.

(From the Richmond Sentinel (Davis organ), Feb 27.1

From the Richmond Sentinel (Davis organ), Feb 37.]

A great deal of causeless disquiet has been created in our city by some movements which are purely precautionary, but which have been greatly misunderstood or misrepresented. We make this statement on authority and by request, in order to relieve the minds of our people of gratuitous anxieties. Nothing has been done or contemplated but what an ordinary prudence enjoins, or with any purpose that every citizen here would not approve and appland. There is no foundation for the stories on which some build panies, and which others. balter about his neck.

Yirgmia, though slow to come into the Confederacy, has been throughout the contest its main stay and support. It has borne the brunt of every campaign. It has suffered the ravages of war more severely than all the other States together. Every county in the State has felt the hand of the enemy. Its richest and best dishard have been utterly desolated. Its suffered the remaining the presence of the two great armies immediate presence of the great prese brace for the indulgence of prejudices.

With the opening of the campaign, and in the immediate presence of the two great armies which are to wrestle for our city as the prize, it is of course eminently proper that Richmond should be put in her best fighting trim; for she is no unconcerned spectator. If it will not shock some weak nerves we would, therefore, recommend that all-useless and non-combatant consumers be urged to leave us, that we may defend the city to better advantage. There is some strange fascination about a point of danger, which attracts those who but hinder operations. Let all such withdraw—as for the rest, let us rub up our guns.

AND KELLY-THEIR CONFINEMET IN LIBBY.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 27.]

The Yankee Generals Crook and Kellev, and Adjutant General of the former, Thayer Melvin, arrived in Richmond yesterday morning at two o'clock, by the Central cars. As previously stated, these officers were captured in Cumberland, Maryland, on Tuesday last, by Lieutenant McNeill, and thirty men. From one of the party engaged in this dashing and brilliant enterprise we learn the following incidents of the capture: The party crossed the Potomac in front of the town at a late hour on the night of the event, and, capturing the only sentinel to be seen, induced him to divulge the countersign. The main body of the detachment was then posted in a convenient position, and the Lieutenant commanding, with several of the men, boldy rede into the town, which was garrisoned by over four thousand Federal troops. The head-quarters of General Crook were at one hotel and those of Kelly at another, and, their locations being duly made known by the captured sentinel, the daring partisans made their way to those of the former, arriving first in front of which the Lieutenant halted and inquired of the sentinel if the General was in. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said he had important despatches for him, and dismounting, followed by his men, advanced to the sentinel, gave the countersign and passed in. Upon entering the hotel, the squad was received by an old negrow of the establishment, and upon making known their desire to be conducted to the room occuwoman, who, it appears, was the "night-clerk" of the establishment, and upon making known their desire to be conducted to the room occu-pied by General Crook, the old domestic looked at them with a kind of humorous suspicio and remarked, "Well, you all is the strange sojers, I declar—you—you must take sojers, I declar—you—you must take de light yo'rselves and go fust—I'll pint de room out to you. I wont earry you dar, dough no how." It did not make any difference to our bold cavaliers which method the old woman preferred; they took the light and the lead, and in a moment or two were in front of the door, where the old woman hastily left them. After several ineffectual raps a response from within was obtained, and the visitors were or-

"Yes. What do you want?" was the reply.

"I," said the Lieutenant, "am General Rosser;" and, drawing a pistol and presenting it, added: "I have some very important business with you, General Crook, and will give you precisely two minutes to get up and put on your clothes."

The bewildered General did not know how to reply, and did not dare to resist. He saw at a glance that it would be as useless as dangerous to attempt escape by raising an alarm, and he did not stop to solve the mystery of so unexpected a call. He obeyed at once, and a gentle suggestion as to the propriety of his keeping quiet being whispered in his ear, he passed out with his escort as mute as a mummy. On their egress, the party persuaded the sentinel on duty to follow them by inducements similar to those submitted to the General, and, making their prisoners mount behind them, rode back to the main body.

In the meantime a second detachment rode

prisoners mount behind them, rode back to the main body.

In the meantime a second detachment rode up to the quarters of General Kelley, where a similar scene occurred, and that officer was in due time under guard.

But the party was not content. Ascertaining the quarters of the Adjutant General, they gave him a passing call, foudd him in bed with his wife, who happened—oh, pity him, ye Benedicts!—to be a blushing bride, and as peremptorily, but as gently as possible under the circumstances, sreceeded in "mutating" him from a bli'sful bridegroom into a miserable poor devil of a prisoner. This capping the climax of the hight's sport, the rendezvous was regained, and, with their prisoners riding behind them, the command recrossed the river, and sped away through Hampshire.

through Hampshire.

By some means the affair was discovered soon after they left, and a whole regiment pursued them to no purpose for fifty miles.

Upon being presented to Gen. Early at his headquarters in the valley, the prisoners were received with the homely but no doubt acceptable greeting. "Take setts, gentlemen. I presume you are tired after your ride," and then, added the hero of brilliant victories and stunning defeats, with an intensification of that fine troth comb peculiarity of his enunciation, "I expect some enterprising Yankee will be stealing off with me in the same way some of these deep!

Whether the prisoners relished the joke or not

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

While the nation is involved in a struggle tor self-preservation, it is strange, indeed, that men claiming to be patriots will persistingly do all in their power to weaken a just confidence in our national functionaries, and, by indirect arguments, seek to justify those who are ar rayed in armed hostility to the Government. A fair and liberal discussion of public measure with a view to their correction or the substitu tion for them of more wise and effective mean against the enemy should be tolerated, for out of it may arise great advantage to the country; but efforts to forestall all measures whatever almed against the enemy are downright treason to the nation itself. There are editors and speakers throughout the country who constantly labor to convince the people that the Federal vernment is a despotism, and that the insurcents of the South should not and will not sub mit to its authority. We think that the Govrnment has done some tyrannical things, and we have said so; but the very liberty that the partisans we speak of indulge in whilst thus openly accusing the Government conclusively demon strates the wicked falsehood they utter. These nen use no effort to correct existing evils for the sake of the Union, but they would expose them for the sake of the rebellion. Their the ory is that the more glaring the defects of our own policies are made to appear, the more evident will be the justification of rebellion. They ould directly and boldly espouse the cause o the rebellion itself, if such excess of freedom were not utterly incompatible with the public safety. If a Presidential election were pending and it were deemed of the utmost importance to the country to effect a change, or if mischievous measures were in operation or in contemplation that strong and violent denunciation could defeat, vehement language would certainly be allowable, but, when the election is over and when bitter words cannot possibly change the established policy of the Government or have any other effect than to prejudice the cause of the Union and strengthen that of the rebellion, the use of such words partakes of the spirit o The perilous circumstances in which the Gov-

ernment is placed can never be forgotten or werlooked by the enlightened patriot, and all that he may say and do he will say and do for the nation's redemption. There are well-defined limits to popular freedom under even the most liberal form of government. Those limits do not extend beyond the right and power to correct existing institutions through clearly established constitutional modes. An effort to impair those institutions themselves, or, in a strug gle like this, to thwart the means necessary to maintain them against the common foe, is in compatible with legal freedom, and is no less than insidious treason. Vast injury, no doubt, has been inflicted upon the national cause during this war, by reckless partisan crimthe Government. The natural effect has been such a division of popular sentiment touching the great purpose of this contest as has ser ously embarrassed the warlike energies of the country, so necessary to prevent the disintegrathat two political parties would constantly exist, which would, in the loyal States, contend as to the wisest measures of public safety, but one object has always been presented, in respect to which perfect unanimity should have existed etween them. Both should have agreed that the rebellion must be destroyed and the Union preserved at all hazards. The division we have eferred to, and which has chiefly resulted from unmitigated partisan hostility to the national ion, has constantly encouraged and trengthened the enemies of the Union in the confidence that their assaults upon the national life would prove successful. This division ha been urged to such an extent, as to build up a party for separation in the loyal States. That party is, unquestionably, treasonable. They go far beyond the bounds of regulated liberty in iscussing the great questions of the hour, for all they say and do, they plainly say and do for the rebellion. When the hands of vernment are laid upon the champions of this party, they cry out despotism They claim, however, what cannot with the smallest wisdom be granted under any form of government—the privilege of siding and comforting the public enemy. Taking advantage ment, they would strike a fatal blow at its very existence. A higher sense of courage and manhood would be evinced by such men if they would go into the enemy's lines and there per form their chosen work of treason. The free dom they claim here is utterly inconsistent with the preservation of the Federal Union.

The more we reflect upon the Southern olicy of putting two or three bundred thou sand negroes into the rebel armies, the more we are convinced that it involves evils and perils of great magnitude. Those who favor it must, of course, expect by the aid of the negro to close up the war at once, for they would be guilty of one of the greatest of all possible ab surdities if they supposed that they could, for any length of time, subsist their army increased by two or three hundred thousand men with irawn from the cultivation of the soil and the raising of catle, sheep, and hogs. They surely know that they would have to strike withou delay, not even waiting for their negro troops to be rendered effective by drill and discipline Of course these troops would make a misera ble fight even if they should make any at ali. That they would be ten times worse than noth ing to the rebel cause, we cannot for a moment doubt. That they would desert by tens of thousands at the first opportunity, taking their arms with them, is absolutely certain. Every regiment of them would require keen and constant watching, and this watching would keep a large portion of the white troops busy all the time. Beyond all question, colored troops would give weakness and not strength to the rebel cause. The whole Southern people would see this with the utmost clearness if their calamities and their consequent desperation did not make them almost as blind as a man born without eyes.

Major-General Phil. Sheridan won brilliant victory in capturing the rebel General Early and more than of 1,300 men on the 3d instant, between Staunton and Charlottesville, Virginia. The section of coun try thus secured by General Sheridan is vastly important to the campaign now in progres against Richmond and Petersburg. The Ter see and Virginia Railread, the only remaining route by which Lee could escape from the advancing columns of Grant and Sherman, run ough that section. Sheridan now holds both Staunton and Charlottesville, and the lat ter place may be called the key to Lynchburg. where General Lee had, no doubt, resolved to concentrate a large force with a view to the possession of the great between the Blue Ridge and the Cumberland Mountains. Sheridan now com mands that important thoroughfare, and, if so osed, he can at once seize the James River and Kanawha Canal, which is not more than twelve miles south of Charlottesville, and has een a valuable line of supplies for Lee's army. Sheridan occupies at present one of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the Old Dominion, and he will have but little difficulty in subsisting his gallant army. Thus, we hope, Lee has been effectually cut off from the mounteinous stronghold which we have thought would prove the final shelter of his retreating

PRISONERS OF WAR. - Yesterday morning seven commissioned officers and seventy-two enlisted men, prisoners of war, were received at the Military Prison in this city from Nashville. Among the officers were Col. Thos. P. Shaw, 19th South Carolina infantry, and Major Hance H. Aymett, 53d Tennessee infantry. The hospital train from Nashville, last even-

ing, brought up 78 prisoners of war, who were lodged in the Military Prison. There are 240 prisoners now confined at the

Military Prison, ready to be forwarded to camps further North.

We stated in our issue of Saturday that the notorious guerilla Billy Magruder, who was ounded in an encounter with the State troops, in Breckinridge county, was taken to the resi ence of Oscar Beard, where he died. We are nformed that such is not the case. If the outaw is dead, he was not at the house of Mr rd when he "shuffled off this mortal coil."

Fifty-five recruits from Columbus, Ohio, arrived here yesterday, to be assigned to regi-

GUERILLA RAID IN HART COUNTY .- About one clock P. M. on Saturday last, a gang of fifteen querillas, headed by a desperado named Sol. Thompson, dashed into the little town of Hamnonsville, Hart county, and, taking the citizens completely by surprise, disarmed them and obbed them with impunity. Stores were entered and plundered, and private citizens were relieved of pocket-books, watches, &c. The utlaws flourished their revolvers in a reckless manner, and made every effort to terrify and nnoy the people. The store of J. Chase, among others, was robbed. His son Benjamin Chase was relieved of his purse and a fine gold watch valued at two hundred and fifty dollars. Patterson & Owsley suffered to some extent by the raid. Several horses were pressed into service by the guerillas. They remained in the village about one hour, making quite merry over whis key, oysters, &c., when they left taking the road leading to Rolling Fork. About dusk on the same day, two mounted desperadoes, with a terrible flourish of pistols, dashed into the same place and demanded the surrender of the citizens. It appears that they were stragglers from the main band, and when they rode into the village, they expected to find their comrades In this they were mistaken. They were surrounded and made prisoners. The next morning they were delivered up to the Federal authorities at Munfordville. One of the scoundrels is the notorious Ben Cofer, the acknowledged leader of the outlaw gang. Lewis Porter

is the name of the other prisoner. Esq., has promised that he will soon make a change perfectly satisfactory to the people of the western and southwestern portion of the State by displacing contractors and others who have been either inefficient or recreant to their duties, as far as lies in his power. Colonel Mil. ler is alive to the wants and requirements of the people south of Owensboro and Henderson, and will do all in his power to remove the difficulties complained of. No more laggards will be kept in office, either as contractors or as postmasters, if it is in his power to displace them and put true men in their stead.

FIt is said that the guerillas in Kentuck anxiously await the draft, intending, when it is over, to get a large portion of the drafted men by forcible abduction or the men's own consent. Surely energetic measures should be taken to prevent this. When a man is drafted. means should be used to secure to the United States either his services or those of a substitute. And "bounty-jumping" should be made impossible. If things are managed after the next draft as they were after the last, the next. like the last will give more strength to th Confederate than to the Federal armies.

Tee and Johnston, if the former can make up his mind to abandon Richmond, have it in their power to form a junction before Gran and Sherman possibly can. We have reason to think that this fact excites considerable anxiety at Washington if not some apprehension. This no doubt, is our greatest present peril. If we get through it successfully, our Ship of State will have a fair wind and an open sea, and the waves will bound beneath her "like a steed that knows his rider."

It appears quite certain now that the nigger enrolment bill lately voted down by the Confederate Senate will become a law. Davis and Lee will hold the noses of the Senators and force the black dose down their throats. Then we shall witness a new experiment. Our opinion is, that the Union nigs and the Confederate nigs will rush into each other's arms and have a good time upon Federal soil.

The Confederate Senators are discussing the negro-soldier question. We do not wonder that they do it with closed doors. No doubt a thousand things are said by them that would have a very ugly sound in the public ear. We have all heard of a horrible disease called the black death. That's what the Southern Confederac will probably die of before long.

The Richmond Dispatch is very commucative. It says, "Sherman is in" We don't know whether that blank means Georgia or South Carolina. Both, so far as rebel power concerned, come as near being blanks as anything well can.

We think that mankind hereafter, mindful of the awful warning given by the sad experience of the Southern Confederacy, will be very careful as to the kind of government they rebel against.

Our neighbor of the Press says that he looks upon some of our speculations as "having a value which is the nearest possible approach

to"-himself. Oh Lord! what a compliment Gen. Palmer has ordered "the suppression of all slave-pens." The order bears upon the radical editors. Their pens are slaves to the

Administration. Eleven deserters from Cincinnati and six com Cairo arrived here yesterday.

The following is a full and correct copy of President Lincoln's Inaugural Address, read on the 4th of March:

on the 4th of March:

Fellow-Countermen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great orth on every point and phase of the great ontest which still absorbs the attention and ngrosses the energies of the nation, little tha new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else

The progress of our arms, apon which an else chicily depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is resulted.

hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to aver it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest.

ful interest.

All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which

the war the magnitude or the duration which thas already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the con-lict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundaments and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God; and each invoke His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayers of both could not be answered-that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unt the world because of offence? for it must need be that offences come; but woe to that man by

whom the offence cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be

all the wealth piled by the bondman's two nun-dred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn be the sword, as was said three thousand year ago, so still it must be said, "The judgment of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

Information for Drafted Men.-The Brooklyn Eagle says:

Men whose names are drawn are liable to be notified at once to report to the Provost Mar shal within five days, or the time may be ex-tended to ten days. If they pass the Surgeon's examination and are held to service, they may e mustered in at once, and it is at the option f the Provost Marshal to allow them a fur lough or not Some time, however, is us allowed to give the conscript an opportuni precure a substitute or wind up his bus affairs before he is sent to the rendezvous. which the drafted man is held is one FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, delivered on the 11th ult., quite a remarkable me the Legislature of that State, in which he rraigns the whole conduct of the Confederate civil Administration and the operations of the rebel armies in terms intensely severe. The Governor charges the present hopeless condition of the rebel Government to the obstinacy and weakness of Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, but, with courageous despair, determines to hare the impending ruin. No more graphic description could be given of the existing state of the Confederacy than is furnished in this losing paragraph of Gov. Brown's message:

The night is dark, the tempest howls; the ship is lashed with turbulent waters; the helm man is steering to the whirlpool; our remot strances are unheeded, and we must restrain him, or the ship and crew must sink togethe and be buried in irretrievable ruin. To appreciate the despondency of the rebe

eaders as disclosed by the extract above, it is

ions which first allured them into the perilous

important to recall some of the great expecta

scheme of rebellion. When the secession cause was in its incipiency, the Southern people were led to believe that there would be no war; but red-handed war has smitten all their borders with desolation. Confident in their native military prowess and in the decisive influence their commercial wealth would exert, they revelled in dreams of peace, abundance, and unuestioned national eminence; but they inoked upon themselves the most dread conflict, marked, as it is, by famine, estilence, widowhood, and orphanage, while, nstead of the splendid independence promised them, they have what Governor Brown calls an rresponsible despotism hastening into anarchy in 1861, Davis, Yancy, and Toombs proclaimed that the essential importance of cotton to England and France would speedily secure from them the recognition of the Confederacy, and, inder the seductive policy of direct free trade, was expected that the quays of Charleston and New Orleans would be crowded by the ships of every foreign power, while the cities of New York and Boston would lapse into commercial decay. The experience, however, of the last our years has demonstrated that rebel cotton is not the only cotton in the world; the very block ade which shut it up within the confines of treason quickly forced its culture elsewhere, and now the lately undeveloped fields of India are white with the blooming product. England and France, prompted by the enlightened comity of pations, have withheld and will continu withhold Southern recognition. New York and Boston appear to have acquired additional splendor from the fire of war while Charleston and New Orleans now

avenging flag. All that Alexander H. Stephens edicted four years ago has followed the mad attempt at rebellion, and now ruin, ruin, and only ruin, appalls the Southern heart. It is far easier to arouse a people to do deeds of blood than to heal the inevitable complication of war. It is far easier to tear down a governmental structure than to build again its shat tered columns. It is easier far to launch a vessel with the promise of a calm and statel voyage than to turn its course with skill an wisdom when the raging storm threatens speedily to engulph it. War's complications now nperil the rebel statesmen; an unexpected storm wrenches their vessel of State; and looking impending ruin in the face, Governo Brown exclaims, The night is dark, the tem pest howls, the ship is lashed with turbulen waters, the helmsman is steering to the whirl pool; our remonstrances are unkeeded, and we must restrain him or the ship and crew must sink together, and be buried in irretrievable

humbly acknowledge the supremacy of our

ruin! For a number of years we have though exceedingly well of the Hon. Joseph Holt, now Advocate-General of the United States. He has seemed to us to be eminently patriotic. He has notwithstanding a pretty strong tendency to radicalism, given his energy and eloquence to the cause of the Union. We have thought that

e country owed him much. But we can't see the propriety of Mr. Holt's action in the case of General Paine, on trial before a court-martial at Paducah. We mentioned this matter the other day, and we would again call attention to it. General Paine's case was before an examining court several month ago. A very large number of sworn witnesses were examined. The court, after the examin tion, made out a list of such charges against Paine as it considered esta mony, and forwarded it to the United States Advocate-General at Washington. Among the charges thus forwarded, there was one that Gen. Paine, upon his own responsibility, had ordered and enforced the execution of two men, a citizen and a soldier, without trial or examination, and another that he had, without even the snadow of authority, levied heavy pecuniary ontributions upon such men and women in Paducah as he chose to select for his purpose and compelled them to pay as the only means of escaping a far severer punishment—probabl death. But the Advocate-General, in instructing the court-martial as to what charges Paine should be tried on, not only omitted altogether ose two very startling ones, the proof of which is said to have been unquestionable, but gave to the Judge Advocate written instructions hat are represented to have been the most

plausible and zealous argument for Paine that ould have been urged. Now why was all this? What is the explanation of the part acted by the distinguished Advocate-General? For what reason or semblance reason did he refuse to let Paine be tried upon the two most important of all the charges hat the Examining Court had represented as established? And for what reason did he depart so far from all usage as to argue Paine's se for him to the Judge-Advocate? We shall sincerely and heartily rejoice if satisfactory an

swers can be made to these questions. The friends of the Advocate-General need no think that we would willingly do him a wrong. ertainly we would not. We expect General Paine's dishonorable dismission from the service but not upon the worst charges proved on

Gen. Jubal Early must hate and dread Gen. Sheridan more than he ever hated and dreaded the Devil. On the 19th of September ast year, Sheridan gave him a terrible whipping at Winchester, capturing several guns, 5,000 risoners, and all the rebel wounded. On the 19th of October, just one month afterwards, Sheridan again defeated him, capturing fifty guns and a good many prisoners. And now heridan has finished up his work by capturing eight guns and nearly the whole of Early's rce. We presume that the reported capture of Early himself was a mistake. Well, we don't want him. He is probably worth far more to s at the head of rebel troops than he could be in a Federal prison.

Loss of Government Property .- The Evansville Journal is informed that in consequence the unprecedented rise in the Tennessee riv r, immense quantities of Government stores, corn, and hay, have been submerged, and of ourse destroyed, at Eastport. If this is so, there has no doubt been gross neglect of duty on the part of the Quartermaster at that post. He is the same officer who destroyed the gun boats and transports at Johnsonville last fall

The Richmond Whig denies that General man has military genius. Well, if a Gene ral who hasn't military gentus can accomplish what Sherman has done throughout the South, what will be likely to happen when we send down there one who has military genius? If Sherman isn't a military genius, he is at any rate the rebellion's evil genius.

The Richmond Whig boasts that Gener erman has not lately won any battles. But has he not won cities and States and almost in numerable pieces of artillery? How can he be expected to win battles if the rebel armies run away without fighting?

All the female abolitionists are violently n favor of the negro's voting. Espousing the cause of nigger suffrage is the next thing to espousing the nigger himself. Jeff Davis and Robert E. Lee, constituting

he head and front of the rebellion, have turned ol tionists! What strange events occur in this eer world of ours! Vice-President Andy Johnson seems to bungled so awfully in swearing to support the Constitution that he was more sworn a

The Washington reporter for the press

reports that Congress adjourned sober. The re-

han swearing.

port needs confirmation.

Persons applying at Washington for rebel oners of war to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance under the President's Amesty Proclamation were habitually required by "C. O'Leary," the Door-keeper of the White se, to pay him a handsome fee before he would let their names be announced to the President or their written applications to be handed to him. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee published an exposure of the villany, and O'Leary was promptly dismissed. The Buffalo Advertiser says: "We hope Mr. Etheridge feels better now." That sounds as if the Buffalo paper were dissatisfied that the villain of a door keeper was interfered with in his villany.

RECEUTS.-One thousand five hundred and sixty four recruits reported at the Barracks yesterday for regiments now at the front. Of this number, one hundred and fifty-two were from Camp Butler, Iil.; one hundred and seventy-two from Harrisburg, Pa; eighty-nine from Madison, Wis.; three hundred and five from Jackson, Mich.; and eight hundred and forty from Columbus, Ohio.

Gen. Sherman was right in destroying those houses in Columbia from which his men were fired on after his occupation of the city. He had as much right to destroy them as he could have to destroy regular hostile fortifications If the rebels must curse anybody for the result, et them curse themselves. The Mobile Advertiser says that General

General Beauregard get into close proximity to General Sherman, he will be very apt to "take water"-and thus be a milk-and-water concern. The Cincinnati Commercial says that the well-known General Geo. B. Hodge, who left Covington more than three years ago, to join the rebel army, has written a letter to his friends, in which he expresses an earnest desire

Beauregard is in such feeble health that he

takes sweet milk exclusively as a diet. Should

to take the oath of amnesty and return to his Counterfeir. - Look out for counterfei twenty-five cent notes-they are coming in swarms. The words "United States" on the face are indistinct. On the reverse the lettering and the stars on the shield look hazy. Examine well all twenty-fives presented.

Query.-If a citizen who would shoulder arms if he could afford to do so, and would send a substitute if he could find the means, is drafted, does not appear, and is shot as a deserter, is he not shot because he is poor?

If the expectations of Kentucky's six of seven hundred oil companies are just, the State must be fuller of oil than ever a sperm whale was. At any rate, the companies mean to try

eight hundred and eighty-one to Nashville, twenty to Eminence, Kv., seven to Lexington

Our troops destroyed at Charleston the machinery for making the rebel currency 'Twas well; heaven knows there is no need of any more of the stuff. A New REGIMENT .- The 189th Ohio, a fine looking body of men, arrived here vesterday

morning on the mailboat. They were forwarded to Nashville. When nations at war make a peace, is should be a thorough and substantial one War, like winter, doesn't always end actually

when it ends nominally. DESERTERS .- John Willis, company A, 54th Kentucky, and David Wilkes, of the 4th Kentucky, were arrested in the city as deserters.

General Grant thinks the war is near it close. And Grant is in a situation to judge You must grant that. Let the rebel women, if they have an ir

repressible spite against the Yankee officers, marry them. It has been so long since the Union force were whipped that they have forgotten how to

General Sherman, though a strictly moral man himself, has demoralized the rebels aw-

Four deserters arrived here vesterday from St. Louis, and one from Indianapolis,

When the plan of a military campaign is If the rebels get much weaker than they

are, they will never be able to recruit. General Sherman isn't a very tall man but his stride is tremendous. Federal soldiers in the rebel States are

uniform currency.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO_IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.] Brazos Santiago, Texas, Feb. 18, 1865. Brazos Santiago, Texas, Feb. 18, 1865.
Great excitement has prevailed here for three days past, in consequence of Mr. Echinson, U. S. Consul at Matamoras, having been ordered peremptorily to leave the country. Upon the foliorious news of the fall of Fort Fisher Mr. E. raised the American flag over the Consalate. Soon after which he was informed by General Mejis, Maximilian's tool, that both hispresence and that of the American flag was no longer agreeable, and that he must at once leave the "Heroic City;" whereupon the flag was taken down, the Consulate closed, and Echinson is now here on his way to Washington to communicate the affair to the Secretary of State. It is to be hoped that he will have the moral stamina to inform the Pretender that he cinnot, with impunity, haul down the flag of the United States, and insult our consuls, by using all sorts of indignities toward them, as he has done in States, and insult our consuls, by using all sorts of indignities toward them, as he has done in the case of Mr. Echinson, who informs me that he was grossly insulted, time and again, while walking the streets of both Matamoras and Bagdad, and that he narrowly escaped with his life. This affair will probably bring things to a focus between Maximilian and Uncle Sam.

A grand celebration took place yesterday at Bagdad—the Imperialists celebrating the death of the United States in the following marner: of the United States in the following manner:
They killed a dog, formed a procession, headed
by a band of music and the dog dead, and
marched through the city with music appropriate for the occasion. Only another insult to
our Government.
It is rumored to-day that General Juanz is
marching against Matamoras with a considerathe General Meijs, who is in com-

It is rumored to-day that General Juazz is marching against Matamoras with a considerable force; that General Mejia, who is in command at Matamoras, ordered Cortinas to march out with four regiments to meet and attackhim, and, instead of making the ordered attack, he and his whole force joined Juarz, and that they are now marching on the city. The Imperialists are very much alarmed. If the rumor be true, the city will probably be in the hands of the Liberals before a week, for it is but indifferently garrisoned. "Bully" for Cortinas, say II

nut indifferently garrisoned. "Bully" for Cortinas, say II Our "Southern brethren" at Brownsville are also very much alarmed for fear that the "Yanks" may take it into their heads to pay them a visit. Only last week General Slaughter ordered all valuables removed to Corpus Christi for safe keeping. To-day I have learned that they have been reinforced by eleven hundred men, and think the report correct.

Affairs on the island are statu quo. The health of the troops is excellent. The fortifications being built here are of the most permanent character—built, I think, with an eye single to our "foreign relations." Col. Jones, the new commander at this place, proves himself equal to the emergency.

to the emergency.

The weather is bad and has been storming for three weeks almost constantly. Five wiecks have occurred near here within the last four weeks, all of which have proven total loss to the owners. Two of them were loaded with the owners. Two of them were loaded with five bundred bales of cotton, all lost but ninety-five bales; two loaded with merchandise, which were a total loss.

vere a total loss.

The fifth one, a large bark, was in ballast, yound frem Havana to Bagdad, for cotton.

The band of the 34th Indiana wish to be reed to the Times office. I SANTIAGO limes. More anon. The New Orleans Times of the 27th, editorially says in reference to this matter:

Our readers have heretofore been advised by us of the expulsion of Mr. Echinson, the American Consul at Matamoras, by the hybrid government of Maximilian, and of the arrival of that gentleman in this city. We had an interview yesterday with a passenger by the same vessel who kindly furnished us with further par-ticulars of the case. It appears that during the latter part of last fall, or early part of the winlatter part of last lail, or early part of the winter, the Federal Government commissioned Mr.
E hinson as Consul in place of Mr. Pieree, who
had been recognized by Juarez, and who also
continued his functions under the government
of the Empire. Application was made to the
military authorities for permission for Mr. E to
act until his exequatur could be received from
Mexico.

General Mejia, the commandant, conset the Prefect refused that august indivi General Mejia, the commandant, consented, but the Prefect refused that angust individual, observing that none of the acts of the Consul would be recognized until his exequatur was received. A statement of the case having been forwarded to the Mexican Secretary of State, he directed that the Consulate be closed forthwith. The stars and stripes were at that time flying in bonor of the victory of Fort Fisher, and the Prefect delayed transmitting the order until sunset, at which hour the flag was usually taken down. The archives of the Consulate were removed in safety to the recidence of Mr. Pierce, and the office was closed. Our informant further states that the receipt of the order to close up leaked out, and caused intense excitement among our fellow-citizens in Matamoras. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED .- The Supreme Court of the United States has recently an ounced a decision in relation to the pilotage aws of the several States, of much general importance, and specially interesting to our own commercial community, as it determines a controversy which has been pending for some time in the courts of the State of New York between the Board of Commissioners of Pilots and the owners of certain leading lines of steamers from the port of New York. It has been claimed, on behalf of these steamship owners, that, while the State pilot law applies vessels navigable exclusively by sails, the act of Congress passed August 30, 1852, "for the better protection of the lives of pas sengers on vessels propelled wholly in part by steam," which provided for the licensing of engineers and pilots for steam ers by the Board of United States Inspectors, superseded the State laws in respect to all ver sels propelled by steam. This view was adopt ed by the Superior Court of New York in its de cision of the case of Cisco against Roberts (Justine) tices Robertson, Woodruff, and Pierrepont uniting in the decision), which gave to the act of Congress of 1852 a construction excluding the State Board of Commissioners and the State law from all control over the pilotage of steamers in and out of that port. The appeal taken

of Appeals. In the meantime, on the strength of this favorable decision of the Superior Court, it was sought, on behalf of the steamship owners, to extend the operation of the act of 1852 so as to embrace within the category of "vessels propelled by steam" not only steamships, but also sailing vessels in tow of steam tug-boats; but this effort was defeated by the recent decision of Judge Bockes, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots against Spofford, Tileston, & Co., in which he held the defendants liable to penalties for employing a pilot licensed under the act of Con. gress; but not licensed under the State law, to pilot to sea a sailing vessel in tow of a steam

from this judgment is yet pending in the Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has now settled the whole question by a judgment in favor of a California pilot against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in a case carried by writ of error from the Supreme Court of that State, upon the precise question involved in the suit of Cisco against Roberts, in the N. Y. Supe rior Court. The Court holds that the act of 1855 was not intended to supersede or affect the State laws in reference to harbor pilotage, and applies only to the permanent pilets attached to the steamers referred to in the act. Mr Justice Field, delivering the opinion of the

court, says: It is insisted by the plaintiff in error that this tet of 1862 is in conflict with the provisions of he act of the State, of May, 1861; that in fact it has superseded all State legislation concerning ort pilotage so far as steamers carrying passer

rs are concerned and to that extent has modi hed or repealed the act of 1789.

From a careful examination of the act of 1852 we have arrived at a different conclusion. We do not perceive in its provisions any intentio to supersede the State legislation recognized by the act of 1789, or any inconsistency with the ocal port regulations established by the act alifornia of 1861. The act of 1852 was intended as its title indicates, to provide greate than then existed for the lives of pass as is the microses, to provide greater security than then existed for the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam. Previous to its passage frequent aecidents, occasioning in some instances great loss of life, occurred to some steamers, arising from the imperence construction of the vessels, defective machinery, inadequate protection against fires, the earrying of dangerous articles, or the want of pumps, life-boats, and other means of escape in case of danger. To guard against accidents from these and like sources was the general purpose of the act of 1852. It therefore contains provisions relating to fires, pumps, boats, life-preservers, buckets, the means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, the carrying of gunpowder, camphene, and other dangerous articles, and their stowage. It also provides for the appointment of two inspectors, one o, whom is to possess a practical knowledge of ship-building and the uses of steam navigation and the other is to possess knowledge of sate experience in the duties of an engineer of steam vessels, and of the construction and use of boil ers and machinery, and appurtances connect. els, and of the construction and use of boi ers and machinery, and appurtenances connected with them, and the two are required to make n examination of the hulls of the ves

to require licenses to be obtained before dan gerous goods can be taken aboard. gerous goods can be taken avoided.

The sort of the was not directed to the remedy of any evils of the local pilot system. There were no complaints against the port pilot-boats; on the contrary, they were the subjects of just praise for their skill, energy, and efficiency. The clauses respecting pilots in the act relate, in our judgment, to pilots having charge of our judgment, to phots having enarge of steamers on the voyage and to port pilots; and the provision that no person shall be em-ployed or serve as a pilot who is not licensed by the inspectors, has reference to employment and service on the voyage generally, and not to employment and service in connection with port

spect and test the boilers and ma

nd harbors. That the question was not free from doubt is shown by the fact, that, out of the seven judges before whom the cause was heard, three dis sented-Justices Miller, Clifford, and Wayne. the former of whom delivered an elaborate dissenting opinion, coinciding in the main with the riews of the Superior Court of New York. But the prevailing opinion reinstates the authority of the State boards, and as our own existing system has been thoroughly tested by experience, and works well in all respects, it is presumed that the commercial community will cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

General Forrest, in his late address to his oldiers, said:

A proposition of reunion with a people who have avowed their purpose to appropriate the property and to subligate or annihilate the free-men of the South, would stamp with infamy the names of your gallant dead and living heroes of this war.

General Forrest, as well as every other office and man of ordinary intelligence in the Confederacy, knows very well that "the freemen of the South" need not be subjugated or annihilated or deprived of their property, unless they choose to be so. Full pardon, with restoration of every right and privilege of citizenship, has long been offered to the rebels who will take and keep the oath of allegiance, only those of high rank being excepted; and not a candid and sensible person in the nation doubts, or can for a moment doubt, that even those of high rank can, by ceasing from their opposition to the restoration of the Union, secure for themselves the same rights and privileges as others. Neither Davis nor Lee nor Johnston nor Beauregard nor Hood nor even Forrest himself, would be molested by Federal power if they were to desist from their warfare and render obedience to the Govern-ment of the United States. We want no subugation of the South, we have no wish that the gallant people of that section shall be in any respect our inferiors in the Union; our desire is that they shall live under the same Constitution and laws and enjoy the same prerogatives as

Thousands of officers and soldiers and citizens of the South have taken advantage of the clemency proffered to them. Men who have fought against the Federal Government in the rebel armies from the beginning of the war and otherwise used all the influences at their command in opposition to it, have, upon coming within our lines and accepting the amnesty oath, been placed by our Government upon an equal footing with those who have fought for us during the same period. There is not an individual in the loyal States, with the exception of some of the ultra radicals, that would seek to inflict the slightest punishment upon any in rebellion who should return in good faith to their old allegiance. The South knows this as well as we do. Forrest knows it, no matter what he says.

REBEL DESERTERS .- Last Thursday night the train from Nashville brought up twenty-four deserters from the rebel army, among whom was one Lieutenant. Four citizen prisoners also came up. They were all furnished with quarters at the Military Prison, and yesterday, after taking the amnesty oath, and giving parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war, were turned loose, and sent on their way rejoicing.

PRISONERS OF WAR TRANSFERRED. - Two indred and thirty-five prisoners of war, embracing one surgeon, thirty-five commissioned officers, and one hundred and ninety-nine enlisted men, were yesterday evening forwarded from the Military Prison in this city to Camp Chase. Most of these prisoners were wounded in the battles below Nashville.

day for being absent from his command with

out furlough. TRANSFERRED .- Yesterday one hundred and thirty-three men were transferred to Nashville, and seventeen to Cairo, Illinois,

hand, but they are entirely destitute of new-from any quarter. The Goldsboro Journal of the 4th instant says: From Kingston we have the assurance that all is quiet. Not only has no advance been made by the enemy, but it is now thought doubtful by outsiders if there

any large force at Newbern. The World's Wilmington correspondence of the 28th says: Our advance under Gen. Terry is but some twelve miles from here on the northrest branch of the Cape Fear river, with Hood's troops confronting it on the other side. Sherman is reported to-day as being within sixty miles of this place. If that is the case a sixty mines of this place. It that is the case a junction will be easily made between General Schofield's troops and his, and a forward movement Richmondward ordered at once.

The Richmond papers still express the belief that Grant will attack Lee's lines around Richmond papers. that Grant will attack Lee's fines around Rich mond as soon as the ground will permit. The rebels believe that Grant has sent nearly all hi-cavalry from the armies of the Potomac and James to Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. A meeting to obtain subscriptions of pro-visions for Lee's army was recently held at Dan-ville.

visions for Lece army was receasing ways: ville.

In noticing it, the Richmond Whig says: General Lee's men must be fed, or we lose all.

The Danville Register is assured that it does not enter into Lee's plans to abandon the rebel capital unless, as is very prudently added, it becomes impossible to hold out any longer.

The Herald's Winchester correspondence says rebel deserters who arrived at Winchester, state that they passed Sheridan on their way down. He reached Woodstock, thirty miles from the starting point, on the first, and, though rain

starting point, on the first, and, though rain was falling, the roads very muddy, and the reams much swollen, his troops were pushing orward rapidly.

It was expected on the third day they would reach Staunton, ninety-eight miles up the val-ley, and a short distance north of the town where Early was with a small rebel force. The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen Emory's report, in Sheridan's victory over Early, was more complete than any report we have had. When last heard from, he was pushing for the canal running from Lynchburg to Rich-mond, which he had doubtless seized and de-

nond, which he stroyed before this.

New York, March 9. stroyed before this.

New York, March 9.
On Sunday Richmond was excited with a rumor that Johnston had defeated Sherman, and was investing the position taken up by the latter. The next day, however, the Richmond papers admitted the falsity of the report, but claimed that Hampton had defeated Kilpatrick. This report however was brought by a rall-road passenger who was the only one that knew anything of it. The state of feeling in North Carolina is plainly evident from the tone of the press and recent events. Nearly a whole company of the 6th North Carolina cavalry deserted a few days since and came into Newbern binging their horses and equipments.

Negroes are coming in in large numbers. The rebels are conscripting all the boys they can lay their hands on, and both the troops, and people of that State are represented as heartily sick of the war.

The Union prisoners, confined at Florence.

of that State are represented as hearthy sick of the war.

The Union prisoners confined at Florence mere sent to Salisbury on the approach of Sherman. On the way many escaped, and reached our lines at Newbern under the guidance of negroes and loyal whites.

Arrangements have been made to exchange ten thousand prisoners at Wilmington, and they are now being forwarded.

The Tribune's Washington special says: About one hundred deserters took the oath of allegiance and started North to-day. More are taking the oath than is generally thought.

They report that Lee rode out through their camp, promised them more food and clothes,

camp, promised them more food and ciothes, and urged them to stand by him; but they concluded it would not pay.

In the last thirty days there has been two thousand deserters received, one hundred and forty of whem took the oath.

Washington, March 9.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the credentials of Mr. Snow, Senator elect from Arkansas. The committee say that in 1861 the constituted authorities of the State of Arkansas, so far as they could succeed, took the State beyond the authority of the United States, and that in pursuance of the law of Congress, the President, by proclamation, declared the inhabitants of that State to be included in insurrection. Therefore the committee recommend that the question of admission be postponed till the next session, and until Congress shall take acion in regard to the existing State government of Arkansas. The report was adopted.

Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of
John C. Underwood, Senator from the State of

Virginia for six years from the 4th of March, Mr. Trumbull said the Committee on the Judiciary had just made a report in the case of Arkansas, which was in a similar condition to Arkansas, which was in a similar condition to Virginia, and it was therefore likely the committee would come to a similar conclusion.

Mr. Henderson did not indorse the Senator's riews. He did not believe that the President's proclamation precluded the Senate from taking action on the subject of admitting the Senators. We should encourage the re-establishment of loyal State governments as a means of putting down re-belifon and guerilla incursions.

Mr. Doubttle said the State of Virginia had been recognized by the Executive and by Congress. When West Virginia was set apart as a Mr. Doolitie said his been recognized by the Executive and by Congress. When West Virginia was set apart as a separate State, the Government admitted Senators from the remaining part of Virginia. The further consideration of the subject was post-

oned till the next session.
On motion, the credentials of Joseph Segar, On motion, the crecentars of Joseph Segal, of Virginia, and Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, were withdrawn from file to be presented and laid over till next session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

WASHINGTON, MARCH V.

Within a few days past ten paroled and escaped prisoners have arrived at the Navy-yard here. They came from the stockade prison at Florence, and belonged to various vessels that were captured at different times. The escaped men stale that when Sherman marched toward storence they were hastily placed on cars, and riorence they were hastily placed on cars, and started toward Wilmington, but when inst place was threatened, they were sent back to Goldsboro, where they remained a short time, and were then sent back to Wilmington. A flag of truce, it is said, was sent to Gen. Terry, asking if they could be exchanged through him, to which he replied it could not be done for

While they were in Wilmington quite a number of the childrens and While they were in Wilmington quite a number escaped, and were hid by the citizens, and these men say that several hundred must have got away in this manner by aid of Union citizens. One of the escaped prisoners, George Anderson, of the Passaic, was captured in Warsaw river, and on the 5th of December he escaped while being taken with other prisoners from Wilmington to Richmond, he and fifteen others jumping off the train when it was about thirteen miles from Wilmington. Two of these men were shot by the guard from the tops of the cars and killed, but all the others made their escape, and were in the city when our forces the cars and kined, but all the others made their escape, and were in the city when our forces entered. There were about 5,000 prisoners brought away from Florence, a stockade of 1,000 sick being left behind. This place had been in command of Col. Iverson, of the 20th th Carolina, and it was said he was pri in Richmond for some cause when these mer

left.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Senator James Harlan to be Secretary of the This morning Hon. Hugh McCullough form This morning Hon. Hugh McCullough formally entered on his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. The heads of the several bureaus of the department waited upon him in a body, and an address of welcome was made to him in their behalf by Judge Lewis Somer, of the internal revenue bureau. Mr. McCullough responded in an appropriate speech.

The very king of the prespect and a hardy speech.

The revoking of the passport order by Secretary Seward, so far as relates to Canada, has removed all restrictions on travel through by the Suspension Bridge and Detroit, and unrestricted travel via the Great Western Railroad is now

fully resumed.

A number of vessels, with cotton from Savan A number of vessels, with cotton from Savan-nah, have arrived, making thirty-seven in all, bringing 23,580 bales of cotton. Other vessels, with 11,621 bales, are on the way. The Gov-ernment has seized this cotton without regard to private marks, because Savannah was not surrendered with its garrison, but captured with all it contained.

surrendered with its garrison, but captured with all it contained.

The Emperor Maximilian, according to the advices received to-day from Mexico, has received at a special andience Mr. Peter C. Scarlett, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of England. Mr. Scarlett presented to the Emperor of Mexico several autograph letters from Queen Victoria. The first of these letters is a formal one; the second one is a repetition of the first, but is addressed to the Empress Charlotte, "My best beloved sister," and the third is an acknowledgment of the letter each by the Emperor to the Queen last June, informing her officially of his accession to the throne of Mexico. The Queen expresses her interest in the welfare of Mexico, and her belief that the establishment of the Empire is the beginning of a new and happy era for the country. She congratulates the Emperor on his elevation, and closes with the usual expressions of courtesy.

The Mexican papers publish long lists of disc courtesy. The Mexican papers publish long lists of dip-

lomatic and consular appointments made by the Emperor to foreign governments. No ap-pointments are made to the United States. New York, March 9. The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates of the 4th. Dates from Mexico to the 19th of Fel the 4th. Dates from Mexico to the 19th of February and Vera Cruz also had been received. The rumored capture of Oaxaca by the Imperialists is not confirmed.

The French claim a victory over Antonio Rajis, killing Rajis, besides capturing various muritions of war.

o is reported captured, with one hun-Remero is reported captured, with one hun-dred and sixty of his men, and two hundred killed, in New Leon.

The Imperialists claim a victory over Men-dre at Barretal. dre at Barretal.

A report from Mazatlan says three thousand French soldiers have been sent to Senato. Fifty emigrants, pretending to go to Orizaba, report that from twenty to twenty-five thousand more are coming from the United States to buy lands and earlier.

nitions of war.

and settle.

The Imperial expedition to Yucatan has been Pierre Soule and his family have arrived in A number of blockade runners have returned to Havana, having failed to run into Galveston. NEW YORK, March 9,
The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head on
the 6th, has arrived. Everything is progressing
vorably at Charleston. Traders are beginning
open stores there. DESERTER.-John Simmons, company K, 16th Illinois cavalry, was arrested in the city yester

Gen. Hatch is in command of the Northern District of the Department of the South. Gen. Schimmel is in command at Charleston. The railroad is completed to Goose Creek.

General Potter has advanced to Santee river News has been received of the total destruc-

ast accounts Sherman had arrived at tte, N. C. Beauregard was hovering on The 21st regiment, recruited at Charleston, as been mustered into service.

The lights are soon to be lighted on Sumpter and Moultrie, and the channel is being buoyed or navigation. Several incendiary fires have occurred in Charleston.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, reports that the steamer Hilinois had sailed for Point cookout-with rebel prisoners.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Bullet The Charlotte (N. C.) bulletin of the 200m.

Ilt. says: Everything we hear tends to increase our confidence and lift our hops from the doubt in which for several weeks they have been buried. Our authorities are active and alive to the emergency, and though the task before them is herculean, we believe success will re-

them is herculean, we believe success will re-ward its completion.

The Examiner says: It was stated a few days ago that Gen. Longstreet had communicated with the enemy under fiag of truce, and that the object of the communication was to effect an arrangement for the return of deserters on both sides. The question of arming slaves is expected to be decided to-day in our Congress. Information from the Army of the Potomac says all is quiet. The freshet is subsiding. The exchange of prisoners is resumed. exchange o f prisoners is resumed.

exchange of prisoners is resumed.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 9.

The U. S. steamship Bermuda, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, has arrived at the navy-; ard. She reports that on the 24th of February an expedition under the command of Brig.-Gen. Newton, consisting of all the troops both white and black stationed at Key West, and the gunboats Honduras, Magenia, and Hendrick Hudson, started for the purpose of capturing St. Mark's. The result of the expedition had not been heard at the time the Bernuda sailed. The Bernuda brings 400 stck and discharged soldiers and sailors.

CAIRO, March 9.

It is reported that the court-martial at Padu-

CAIRO, March 9.

It is reported that the court-martial at Paducah has acquitted General Payne of all charges preferred against him.

General Payne, having accused Dr. Alexander, of Paducah, with giving false testimony before the military commission last fall, was attacked by the latter on the street yesterday with a revolver. Alexander was worsted in the encounter, and was afterwards arrested and lodged in the guard-house.

The steamer Imperial, the St. Louis, March 9.

The steamer Imperial, the St. Louis and Nasl ville packet, struck the bridge across the Cumberland river at the latter piace yesterday, and was sunk. Los \$50,000. Insured for \$25,000. The extensive pork-house of Thomas Henry & Co., at St. Joe, was burned on Monday last. Loss \$200,000. Insured for \$110,000. NEW YORK, March 8.

Kennedy, tried as a hotel-burner, is still conned at Fort Lafayette. The result of the tria ned at Fort Lafayette. The result of the as not been published, but it is understeas been convicted.

The World's Washington special The World's Washington special sa to-night: Senator Gwynn recently stated of his departure for Paris that it was caused information he had received from trustword source that the province of Sonora had be ceded to France by a secret treaty, which wou not be made public till after the entire pacific tim of Mexico by the French. He went Paris to arrange plans for a colonization and form an alliance of California and Sonora f an empire.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th sa The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says: It is proposed to add another talking apparatus to the two now assembled in the capital of Vir-ginja. The last is to be a supreme sovereign talking apparatus called a convention in name and in behalf of the poor distracted cause which has been talked to death. We solemnly

The Virginia Senators in the rebel Congre The Virginia Senators in the rebel Congress have been instructed to vote in favor of the bill to place niggers in the army. The bill was defeated when before the Senate by only one vote. Both the Virginia Senators voted against it.

The Danville Register says the crisis of the war is rapidly approaching, and in a short time a heavy and decisive battle will be fought. New York, March 9.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th has a re ply to a correspondent, who inquires mean these rumors of a Senatorial Cor submission? Is that report true? Senators or Representatives they approached the President senators or Representatives whipped? Have they approached the President to press upon him any such base proposition? Is any attempt made by these rumors to create the impression that Lee is ready to consider terms for laying down arms under the pretext of repeating the suffering and sacrifice by a forced surrender, and who are busy in their plans of surrendering to subjugation?

Speak out! The crisis demands boldness and decision, and determined resistances.

Speak out! The crisis demands boldness and decision, and determined resistance to internal as well as external enemies. The worst enemies who now depress us are whipped seceders. This hour of agony is no time for factious opposition for faitering with peace propositions, which can lead to nothing but despair, relaxation, and ruin. The terms of reconstruction now coming from Congress are nothing less than subjugation. Let us know the worst, that a summary remedy may be applied.

The Equirer, in response, says it can't answer all the questions asked, for want of information, and then goes on, in remarkable and signignificant language, showing that the rebellion is in its death throes. That there is a party of whipped secuders in and about Richmond can't be denied. They are cowardly and miserable wretches, who brought war upon the

erable wretches, who brought war upon the country, and who would now surrender to the enemy. We have no doubt but that there was a plan on foot to force Mr. Davis to resign that Mr. Stevens had consented to res that Mr. Hunter, the aspirant, would be President. The plan, we hope and beli President. The plan, we hope and believe, has miscarried; at any rate the conspirators may understand, that, if they should succeed, they will have placed a barren sceptre in their grasp, thence to be wrenched by an unlenial hand, and, no son of theirs succeeding, Robert E. Lee, by and wish the consent of the army and the people, will grasp the sceptre they may wrench from the hands of Mr. Davis and wield it for the safety and security of his country's liberty. specition. Secretary McCulloch has determined to ship from the hands of Mr. Davis and when it is the safety and security of his country's libert and independence. No cabinet of whipped se-ceders shall capitulate this country into slaver and crouch at the footstool of Mr. Lincoli Congress has utterly failed, it is incompeten and is doing injury. It has neither the capacit nor the courage, and is wanting in firm resolution. It is unfit for revolution. resolution. It is unfit for revolution. The very aren who were to "most to secode are the first to sitrender. A single head and a single arm is now needed, and if Congress would consult its patriotlem it would intrust all the power with the President and Lee and go home. The Virginia State banks can furnish one or two militions in gold, and this will secure the supplies now needed. Let the Legislature promptly act, and turn the gold over to General Lee. Congress is defunct, and is no longer to be looked to for any aid in the struggle. The negroes have been withheld until it is now nearly too late. Currency is beyond their power. To help those who talk of compromise is mean submission to subjugation. an orderly.

The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost 10 or 12 killed and wounded.

ubmission to subjugation.

Gov. Vance makes an earnest appeal to the seeple, saying Lee's army must, for three or our months to come, depend for food on porions of Virginia and North Carolina. He himself has depended he is steed for the second ball his steek of results. If has donated half his stock of provisions to the rebel government, placing his own family and dependents upon half rations, and recom-mends that other citizens follow his example. In regard to Sherman, the Richmond papers ave nothing positive They don't know where is is, his main column being, as they declare, idden by his cavalry.

have nothing positive They don't know where he is, his main column being, as they declare, hidden by his cavalry.

The Sentinel says: The new levy of the Yankees will not avail to overwhelm us. We will surely win the fight if we do our duty. None are more confident of this than those who have had the opportunity of observing things at the North. None are more enthusiastic and none are more buoyant with courage and hope, and let no man suppose such is not the spirit of our people. Let no one imagine that the sew poltroons with beard on who are whipped without ever having been a fight, are a sample of our population. It is a shame, indeed, that these miserable tremblers are allowed to vex the patience and tire the ears with exhibitions of their disgraceful cowardice; but we protest against judging others by the many. We protest against judging those of Richmond by these whipped croakers. We wish our women would take their brooms and drive them into the river. We tell our solders they and will stand up to them and sustain them. Let them take care of the Yankees. Those who are to join them in the trenches will take care of the whipped women at home. We do not intend to be sold out by those ancient people. We, too, may not have provided for some crimes against our safety, supposing them impossible, but the people will not consent to be destroyed by them. Nevertheless this contest, God willing, is sure if we do our duty. Victory is ours unless we voluntarily forfeit it. There God willing, is sure if we do our duty. Visis ours unless we voluntarily forfeit it. It is nothing in the situation to defeat us. nay say this on high authority.

may say this on high authority.

If heaven were to curse us with a meanness of soul that would lead us to renounce the liberties for which a noble army of martyrs has died, and fling away the glorious heritage which our fathers gave us, that indeed would be misery, for it would be disgrace, infamy, hopeless ruin—the very blackness of eternal darkness on our country and our names. arkness on our country and our names.

Proud we are now to claim Jackson as ou ompatriot. The very Turk would hiss if w Proud we are now to communications. The very Turk would hiss if we did not. We are not vet reduced to the necesity of taking courage from despair. The enemy have indeed shut us up to that necessity, if it should ever come; but, thank heaven, it has not come. We have bright, natural, certain hopes—hopes big with victory and radiant with sunrise—if we will bear hardness as good sold these little longer stand up like men in the diers a little longer, stand up like men in thi time of trial—the hour of darkness that pre cedes the day.

Washington, March 9. The law providing for recruiting in the rebel states for the benefit of the loyal States is re-cealed, and the Provost Marshal-General has lotified officers and commandants of rendezyous

accordingly.

The records in Commodore Ingraham's office show that from the 8th of February to the 8th March 1,766 rebel deserters have been received in the city from the armies operating against Richmord. Chmond. One hundred and twenty deserters, the great r part from North Carolina, arrived to-day

Washington, March 9.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday are editorially important. The Sentinel has an editorial demanding harmony and more action, or declares that the can-e is lost.

The Whig is very hopeful that Sherman will be defeated, but says it fears that he will now retreat. The latest North Carolina pap

out declare that he is not near Fayetteville or A Columbia of the Richmon

A Columbia ct. vrespondent of the law wining, says that S, 'terman's course, while thing that city, was marked by conciliate thereby. It avows that Wade Hampton avairs were more den noralized than the ces, for the former shot the citizens and early all the stores as they retreated that city.

nearly all the stores as they retreated through that city.

The bill to raise negro a liders is quite certain to pass on Thursday. The Enquirer says it is now too late. The Richmon I Whig of Tresday says that Sherman has, perh aps, found one or more lions in his path—those aggregated remnants of defeated armies and fig citive garrisons of captured cities may have wrought terror in his path and turned him from his purpose. Who knows? Not the Yankees; and we do not intend to enlighten the muntil we can give them information which they will not hike to hear, which will be soon. It in the meantime let them wait and discuss the evacuation of Richmond.

It is certain that a large portion of the beautiful city of Columbia, South Carolina, has been burned, but as yet we have no positive in formation as to the extent of the fire, a rathe boundries of the burnt district.

The Charleston Bulletin of the 26th uft. says that it was rumored in the city that it had heen garrisoned by 2,500 negroes troops, and the tarsid had been made upon the work shoops of the Greenville Railroad at Helena in Newbet ry District, and much property destrooved.

is trict, and much property destroyed.

The Green-boro Patriot of the 2d inst. say sherman left no forces at all in Colambia, and it is understood his troops did very little damage to private property. The old Capital buildge to private property. The old og was burnt, the fire originative blich were thrown at the new the old building.

mbia, says the Patriot, and those citiz "The Yankee papers are very uneasy about Sherman—and not without good reason, al-though they feign to derive the comforting as-surance that all goes well from the fact that Richmond papers don't publish any netive to the movements, assuming that

a reverse of any kind had oc The Herald's Winch The Herald's Winchester correspondent firms the reported victory over Early by lan, and says General Sheridan has oc-sumnton. On his march up the valley k point he met with no material opposition. point he met with no material opposition.

The report that Gen. Early himself was ca; tured by Gen. Sheridan is not confirmed by on

despatches.

Rebel prisoners report a heavy Union force advancing from East Tennessee on Lynchburg, of the capture of which place we have unconfirmed rumors.

The Herald's correspondence from the James says there are additional indications of Lee's intention to abandon Richmond. It is well anderstood that the removal of Government stores has been going on for some time.

Large numbers of troops have recently been sent from Richmond, it is presumed to Lynchburg.

sent from Richmond, it is presumed to Lynchburg.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 17th says the 15th and 17th corps, with Sherman's command, has a baggagetrain three miles long, and that the 15th corps became drunk and pillaged Columbia, burning the entire length of Main street. Sherman ordered the pillagers and burners to be shot.

Two or three hundred citizen left with the Yankees. Most of the people remaining are obliged to live in huis. Their condition is decadful.

Sherman left 200 head of beef cattle for the sick and wounded, and gave arms to the citi-zens to protect themselves from negroes. Every article of subsistence was carried off, the celtars, outbuildings, &c., being searched. The city was shelled furiously before taking possession.

was shelled furiously before taking possession. The same paper says that there are three thousand locomotives and cars penned up at Charlotte. It says, also, that Sherman will, of course, destroy this stock. The cars were heavily laden with stores.

The Southern Express Company saved all its valuables, but the mails have been lost everywhere. A Charlotte correspondent of the Richmond Whig says Sherman's advance on Columbia unexpected, sudden, and surprising. It fo all unprepared and he was cool enough to anything when his guns were heard in

Public officers, for the first, began to think of Public officers, for the first, began to think of removing the Government stores there until flarked out of their position on the opposite side of the Congaree, when they fell back again to the city. Then began the wyrk of gesting off the stores, but the time was too short, and much was left.

The worst feature of the whole scene was the plundering done by Wheeler's cavalry. This was done most systematically, as if they were trained to stealing.

New York, March 10.

The communication addressed to the Rich The communication addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, sent by telegraph last night, is dated in the trenches, March 4th, and commences thus: We are alarmed. What mean all these rumbrs of the city? Not of Sherman or his advance, or how Early has been defeated; not of this war, but what are these rumors of Senatorial committees, &c?

In this we have the only reference made in Richmond papers to the defeat of Early.

The World's Port Royal correspondent says it has been discovered that there were no torpedoes in Charleston Harbor, and that the reports concerning them and the tortuous course of the blockade-runners and rebel vessels for

e three past years were only blinds.
The Tritune's special saye: Ex-Senator Wilksop, of Minnesota, is expected to succed Comissioner Dale in charge of the Indian Bureau. Admiral Porter's testimony is said to be ex-edingly damaging to Gen. Banks's Red river

e Government cotton at New York to Eng-The Herald's correspondent saas Early was The Herald's correspondent saas Early was found near Waynesboro, on a range of hills, with 6 pleces of artillery in position.

General Custar dismounted two regiments as skirmishers in the rear. On either side of the road were two solid regiments. The movement upon the enemy's works was made at once. The rebeis fired a volley, and then fled like sheep.

The attempt to escape proved fruitless, as General Custar closed his lines upon them and surrounded nearly the entire force.

General Early did not attempt to rally his men, but rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly.

WASHINGTON, March 10.
The Charlotic (N. C.) Bulletin of the 1st, in The Charlote-CN. C.) Sulletin of the 1st, in an article on the situation, says: If the army of Lee defeated that 'd Grant at Spottsylvania and around the Virginia c.oltal, when the Yankee commander counted his 225,000 men, and we had less than 60,000, why may we not severely punish two combined Federal armies, whose aggregate strength will be less than 150,000 men. The lines about Richmond are Impregnable. The resources of Virginia have been held in reserve, notwithstanding more that a month has elapsed since the granaries of Georgia and a portion of South Carolina have been ia and a portion of South Carolina have been ut off. Lee's men still live on full rations, and there is no reason to apprehend that they will fail to enjoy plenty to the end, under the guid-ance of Heaven. They are more than a match

fail to enjoy pienty to the end, under the guidance of Heaven. They are more than a match for the wily Sherman, and we have never felt more confident than at present that he is destined to come to grief. Let our people be patient till our arrangements are completed and our plans consummated. Day will break at last through the darkest gloom. The mighty reaction that must follow victory will compensate us for all our present reverses, and, although bloody, our country will still be found in the arena. The principles of truth, justice, and independence will prevail.

The Fayetteville Telegraph assures its readers that it is not the wish of the government to conceal anything from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankee forces in Wilmington and South Carolina from learning anything of the movements of each other. Their means of communication are very limited and ancertain, and it is our policy not to make any improvement for them. We hope the condition of affairs will soon be so changed as to enable us to dispense with this reticence. All our information thus far is of an encouraging character. The following is from the Richmond Dispatch: All remains quiet on the Richmond and Petersburg lines. Although vesterday was the All remains quiet on the Richmond and Pe tersburg lines. Although yesterday was the fourth day of consecutive dry weather, still Grant does not carry out the threatened burst from his left on the South Railroad. He has erected a number of observatories along his Hatcher's Run lines, and from their tops his signal corps take daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which is much to Sherman. We have

take daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which is much to Sherman. We have every day o fresh instalment of rumors in relation to his moves, which are unknown. All is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 5th contains the following: Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet prevailing below Richmond, but if the weather continues good there will be active operations in that vicinity in a short time.

Ten car loads of Confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Friday evening.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says: For the past few days there has been little firing on the Richmond and Petersburg trains. It will require a week of sunshine and wind to render the roads passable, and to put the grounds in any condition for any extensive military movement. We have a very important piece of news which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies a prospect of serious difficulties between the United States and France. It is a confirmation of previous reports in the Northern newspapers to the effect that the United States Consult at Matamoras, who was accredited to the Juarez government, has been ordered away by Maximilian. It is also said that the clearances to the United States from that port are now refused.

Both Houses of Congress passed the new tax

The Whig of the States from that port are law, and repealed the old one.

The Whig of the Sth says: Sherman is played out. If our readers don't hear of any good news from South Carolina, it is a non requisite that there is none to communicate. In a few days they will hear where Sherman is and what has befallen him. Let everybody be patient. Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fied, and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace.

New York, March 10.

The refugees who arrived in Newbern state that Fayetteville, N. C., was in our hands last week, and that Sherman was within forty miles of Raleigh. They say that the rebel soldiers were described in companies, and in some cases by regiments. Some of them were retiring to the people page.

The people pay but little attention to the rocismation of Gov. Vance, calling them to rms, and in most places in North Carolina

man's army.

Philadelphia, March 10.

A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph from Washington to day says: The Star says on Monday thirteen transports, with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore and Read, preceded up the Rappahannock river on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg, to be smuggied into our lines on its way. The expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats scouped the river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner, bound up with a cargo of whiskey and salt, was first captured by the Read, and the crew and cargo removed, and the schooner blown up. On arrivmoved, and the schooner blown up. On arriv-ing at Fredericksburg, it was found to be gar-risoned by a squad of rebels, who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sali-ors landed, who succeeded in capturing the to-bacco, amounting to ninety-five tons, and it is estimated to be worth \$389,000. The country about Eredericksburg was scoured pretty effecetilmated to be worth \$380,000. The country about Fredericksburg was soured pretty effectually, and during the raid over four hundred prisoners were taken. An extensive contraband trade has been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannook, and this expedition was designed to break it up. As the vessels passed down the river on their return numbers of deserters came off from the shore, eight of whom were from the 24th Virginia cavalry.

NEW ORIEANS, March 4, VIA CAIRO, 10. A train on the Opelosas railroad, bringing the 85d Illinois regiment from Terre-Boune, when four miles from this city, yesterday ran over a horse, throwing eleven cars off the track, instantly killing ten soldiers, and severely wounding thirty-nine, several of whom will die.

The Bulletin publishes a copy of the bill to free negro slaves, read in the rebel Congress, and says it will pass with the vote of the Vir-

ginla Senators.

New York, March 10,
Mr. McCullough, the new Secretary of the
Treasury, in response to the officers of the
Treasury Department, thanked them for the
honor of their visit, and complimented them
for their fidelity to their duties. In the course
of his remarks he said: My chief aim will of
course he to provide means to discharge claims of his remarks he said: My chief aim will of course be to provide means to discharge claims inpon the treasury at the earliest day practicable, and take measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to a specie bads, the departure from which, although for a time being necessary, is no less damaging to the people than to the Government; but, while it will be the main object with me, I shall not be unmindful of the importance of having the current business of the department conducted with fidelity and despatch.

The Tribune's Washington special says: There is the greatest activity in the medical, commissary, and quartermaster's departments in forwarding suspiles. Our forces at the South are transporting stores daily from here, Alexandria, and Baltimore. The Senate will probably not adjourn before Tue-sday next, as the President desires them to remain for the purpose of confirming the nominations to fill the vacancies which have occurred during the present seesion.

tent session.

The Herald's correspondent from Winchester

Early despaired of making a successful

mee against Sheridan, and on the morning

he day Custar attacked him he caused all

surplus stores and six pieces of artillery to

placed on the railroad train, which was cap
d by Gen. Custar, with all the spoils, in
there alarce quantity of artillery ammoniing a large quantity of artillery ammuni-The artillery was all burst or spiked, and the gun-carriages destroyed. On account of the bad condition of the roads, all the rebel wagons captured were destroyed. For some reason Custar remained at Waynesboro until Sheridan with the main column came up and pushed on through Rockfish Gap to Green-wood. At last accounts direct from Sheridan, Custar was within a few miles of Charlottesville. capture of Early and the remnant of his splendid army frees the Valley of any reg-

tachment detailed as an escort for rebel A detachment detailed as an escort for rebel prisoners left Wayne-boro on the 3d, marched eight miles, and encamped at Fisherville. Col. Thempson, commanding the brigade, finding his supply of food inadequate to meet the demands of his men and the prisoners, sent to several towns through which they were to pass to bring out to the roadside food for the rebel prisoners. The response was not general, but sufficient supplies were found in the rebel store-house at Stannton for present use. The troops were not molested on the return trip till they reached the fork of the Shenandoah near Mount Jackson, where they were met by a small cavalry force, under General Rosser, which attempted to recapture the prisoners, but were repulsed. From Waynesboro, General Sheridan sent four couriers, each with a copy of an order to General Hancock to send a brigade of infantry and cavalry to meet the prisoners at Mount Jackson. Two of the couriers were killed, and two captured.

Washington, March 10.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination The Schwe has commend the nomination of ex-Senator Hale as Minister to Spain.

The Supreme Court to-day decided a case involving many questions of the law of prizes. It was the United States, appellant, versus 72 bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander being claimant. An appeal for the Southern District Court of Illinois, which had ordered restitution to her, was the test case, involving all the cotton, valued at over two million dollars captured by the navy during the Red river expedition. The cotton is claimed by the navy as a lawful prize on the general ground of belligarent rights, that part of Louislana being claimed as the enemy's country, the cotton taken on land at various distances from water, teams having been sent to gather it. The claimant took the amnesty oath, sithough she had taken no part in the rebellion. The argument occupied several days. The Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General, and Charles E. Ames represented the Government, and W. N. Springer, of Illinois, counsel for the claimant. The court, through Chief Justice Chase, decided there could be no seizure as a prize of private property by the navy in inland waters of the Indust States or on land since the acts of Conor Hale as Minister to Spain there could be no seizure as a prize of private property by the navy in inland waters of the United States or on land since the acts of Congress of 1861, '62, '63, and '64, and therefore this property was not a lawful prize of war, but though the property should have been turned over to treasury officers as captured or abandoned property under the act of March 12, 1863, this act prescribes the means by which loval citizens may recover compensation. The tibel was ordered to be dismissed. The courtains decided the possession of the Red river country was temporary, and not long enough to secure the rights of property to citizens in that part of Louisiana, and that the election then held in the Red river country was not legal, and conferred no rights.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT Washington, March 10.

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the 3d instant, entitled an act to amend several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes, requires, that, in addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service, and who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to the Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation bereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their right to become citizens, and such desertors shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who eightly and the list of the United States, intend to avoid any draftint of the United States, intend to avoid any draftint of the United States, intend to avoid any draftint of the United States of this section, and the President is authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which the proclamation of the President is requested, to notify all deserters returning in sixty days, as aforessid, they shall be pardoned on condition of their returning to their allegiance and companies, or to such other organizations as may be assigned to till they shall between the provision of the shall between the period of time equal to their term WASHINGTON, March 10. erve for the period of time equal to their term

fow, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, sident of the United States, do issue this my clamation, as required by the said act, ordering and requiring all describes to return to their posts, and I hereby notify them that all describes who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclemation, viz., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to the service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal shall eport themselves to a Provost Marshal shall so pardoned, on condition that they return to heir regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned o, and serve the remainder of their origina erm of enlistment, and in addition thereto the period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have here set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this Jith day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United day of March, in the year of our Lor b, and of the independence of the Unite tes the 89th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. by the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. WASHINGTON, March 11. Washington, March 11.

Advices from Wilnington say the Information through a scout just in, is that one column of Sherman's army passed on the 3d through Cheraw Point, seventeen miles from the State line, and about thirty miles southwest of the city.

The scout made his way through swamps and woods to our lines. He made a narrow escape, and when near our advance lines, he was within sound of the enemy's pickets. He reports the column in fine condition, subsisting off of the country, and advancing is the direction of Fayetteville, a point Sherman would reach by the 6th.

on the 6th.
One thousand exchanged officers marched to the city last evening; they came from Goldsoro. At points along the route the people, oro. At points along the route the people, mong them women, came eight and twenty ulles and brought them food. Lieut.-Col. Critchfield, of the 7th Michigan rairy, reported that there was every manifes-ion of Union feeling that could be expected, the city business of nearly all kinds has an resumed, and the city assumes a businessFive hundred barrels turpentine came down the A despatch received here this evening from Winchester states that four Colonels wer among the prisoners captured in the fight near sboro. All of them are en route fo The Sanitary Commission has sent by steams

to Sherman's army in North Carolina an as-sorted cargo of hospital and field relief supplies.

Another is loading with supplies to replenish its stocks at Newbern and Wilmington, at
which last place an exchange of prisoners is
going on, and has ordered a third to load for
the special emergencies of its service in North
Carolina.

the special emergencies of its service in North Carolina.

Senators Foote, Morrill, Wade, Wilson, Grimes, Harlan, and Ramsay, accompanied by their wives, will start on an excursion next week to Charleston.

A corps of surgeons left here to-day for Wilmington. More medical and hospital supplies are also despatched to the same destination. The rebel troops belonging to Kirby Smith's command, though repeatedly ordered to cross the Mississippi river, have mutinied and refused to cross over. They want to march east.

It is also with Col. Ford's command on the Rio. They have disobeyed orders more the Rio. They have disobeyed orders more than any by refusing to go east of the Colorado

In both cases the rebel authorities have been unable to force the rank and file into obedience, and indeed it is doubtful as to whether the course taken by the men was not secretly insti-gated by the officers in immediate command of em. Neither Jeff Davis, in hls day, nor Gen. Lee,

Neither Jeff Davis, in his day, nor Gen. Lee, in his present capacity of Generalissimo or mil-itary dictator, could or can exert any real com-mand over what they style the Trans-Mississippi Department. Practically it has seceded from Dixie, and has gone into the cotton trade on its own account.

The Examiner contains Senator Hunter's speech made in the Richmond Senate on the

specen made in the Richmond Senate on the tith inst. against arming slaves. Mr. Hunter says he shall vote for the bill under the instruc-tion of the Virginia Legislature, but that it is in conflict with his views. He says that it is an abandonment of the se for which they made war, and an abai ment of all hopes of the Confederacy. There is no point of dispute now between em and the Yankees, and the result will be

them and the Yankees, and the result will be abolition and negro social equality.

Little importance is attached to the story purporting to be brought into Thomas's lines by a secut of a victory by Sherman over portions of Johnston's and Beauregard's forces.

It has been assiduously nursed and developed to-day by gold speculators, but its substantial basis is not such as to warrant any remarkable enthusiasm over it until it shall have come in a more satisfactory shape.

New York, March 11.

The Herald's Newbern correspondence of the

more satisfactory shape.

New York, March 11.

The Herald's Newbern correspondence of the 6th says: Union prisoners reached here yester-day morning, who escaped from the cars while being conveyed from Florence to Saulsbury.

The rebels commenced moving the entire body of prisoners as Sherman advanced toward that point, and two or three hundred made good their escape. The rebel guards were mostly boys from fourteen to sixteen and eighteen years of age, and were illy able to bear the hardship of service or meet the shrewdness and skill of veterans.

The first who came in report that they were first taken to Wilmington, and as they were being removed theace to Salisbury, they effected escape on the 22d of February.

They were aided in reaching our lines by Union men and negroes. The rebels are conscripting all the boys they can find. Negroes are coming in in droves, being terrified by the

Union men and negroes. The rebels are contectipting all the boys they can find. Negroes are coming in in droves, being terrified by the prospect of the rebels taking them into their armies. They say it they must fight they would rather fight for the Union.

A citizen arrived here to-day direct from Golsboro, having came through all the way by the main roads, who reports that he did not see a rebel soldier on the route.

People in the interior were almost unanimously of the opinion that the Confederacy is gone up. Negroes were being gathered up at certain points, and there was a great panic among that class. The whites were equally despondent, for different reasons.

It will be a relief to them when Sherman takes them out of the hands and bonds of the Confederacy. I believe if many of the North Carolina militia were near our lines they would desert nearly en masse, and as for Longstreet he is a long ways off.

The Union army is not such an object of hate to the North Carolina soldiers in the rebel army as to Beauregard and Jeff Davis.

New York, March 11.

The Meridian (Miss.) Clarion denies the re-port that Mobile was being evacuated, and says: f the preparations being made for Granger & to, could be seen, the stories of evacuation being made for Granger & to could be seen, the stories of evacuation

Co. could be seen, the stories of evacuation would not be credited. The Times' Washington special says: The Government expects soon to hear from Sherman via Wilmington. The last heard from Johnston was that he was floundering in the swamps of the Yadkins river.

Beauregard is fortifying Raleigh and Goldsboro, but is already terrified at the opposition of our co-operative columns advancing from Newbern. ewbern.

The Herald's special says it is expected by the

Secretary of the Treasury that from the pro-ceeds of the large amounts of Southern pro-ducts captured a fund will soon be accumulated that will enable the Government to resume spe-cie payments sooner than expected. The World's Washington special says, a geneman who left Newbern on the 7th bring ence that the rebels andoned all the country between that

and Goldsboro.

Kingston was evacuated on the 3d.

Refugees and descriers say that they have beard of no engagement between Sherman and the rebels. The entire eastern part of North Carolina is in a state of alarm.

It was reported that the rebels had fallen back from their position fifteen miles in the rear of the city. There was no doubt Sherman was well within North Carolina.

Washington, March 11.
The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: It is ported that Suffolk was again occupied by the nemy on the 1st, with a force of 1,500 cavalry

enemy on the list, with a force of 1,500 cavalry and a regiment of negroes. It is surmised that the raid intended by them was in the direction of the Weldon road.

Both Houses of Congress agreed yesterday to adjourn next Saturday. The business of this session is pretty well closed up. The only important bill now pending is that of putting plagers in the army, which was passed in the Senate by one majority.

The bill was slightly amended in the Senate, and necessarily goes back to the House for conand necessarily goes back to the House for con-currence. The amendment not being material it is supposed that the bill will pass the House without difficulty—probably to-day. Congress will have been in session one hundred and five

windout difficulty—probably to-day. Congress will have been in session one hundred and five days on next Saturday.

New York, March 11.

The Washington Republican of yesterday contains the following: General Thomas telegraphs the Government that one of his scouts came in with information that the rebel Generals Lee and Cheatham have been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but that Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Selma. Cheatham proceeded intending to form a junction with Hardee from Charleston, but scouts report that the rebels have information that before the junction was formed Sterman hurled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheatham's column completely crushing it.

Hardee was not up to time, and report does not say be gave battle at all, but that Johnston was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front, and got awfully whipt. The Republican says there is every reason to believe the above to be bue.

CAIRO, March 10.

New Orleans dates to the 4th have been received. The inauguration of J. M. Welles as Governor of Louisiant for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Haber, took place on the 4th.

Twenty-six Union families of Corpus Christi were recently banished to Mexico by the rebel authorities.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Washington, March 11.
The Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst. says: ll remains quiet along the lines of General rant; in fact for the last week everything has en mud-bound, and rain fell almost con-nutly yesterday, which served to make mat-res decidedly worse in that respect. It is not obable that Gen. Grant will attempt any anny vestereary, which cerves to have make it is not robable that Gen. Grant will attempt any ove until there is a change of weather and a country and roads are in a better condition r military operations. Our authorities should e none the less vigilant, however, for he may ttempt to advance his lines when least exceted. Northern papers continue to report a number of deserters from our lines, and their olumns are filled with the stories they tell. Grant has thought these stories of sufficient importance to telegraph them to washington, and the whole North catches at hem in great exultation. For some days parties a this city have been sending large lots of manfactured tobacco to Fredericksburg. Reports ay that this tobacco was to be traded with the fankees for bacon, and that Gen. Singleton was the prime mover in the affair. This is he secret business that brought him again to kichmond. The tobacco was transported to fredericksburg, five miles distant in wagons. Fredericksburg, five miles distant in wagons. The Yankees were expected to come up in vesds to Fredericksburg and carry offthe tobacco. Monday last 200,000 pounds of tobacco had cen sent up to the Fredericksburg railroad, 0,000 pounds of which had been hauled there and stowed away in a warehouse on the Rappaannock, convenient for shipping, and another 60,000 pounds was in 31 box-cars at Hamilton's namock, convenient for simpling, and another to feed of the horses. Be end of the tobacco at Fredericksburg in gunboats on Monday night, but brought no bacon that we have been able to hear of. Their first step was to send a party of cavalry to Hamilton's crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the cars and tobacco there. This party also burned the bridge over Messaporax creek, a short distance this side of Hamilton's crossing. There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco at Fredericksburg; one that the enemy carried it off and another that they fired the warehouses and destroyed both houses and tobacco. It is ascertained that they burned five wagons employed in hauling tobacco, and carried off the horses. So ends one of the most brilliant schemes of our latter-day speculators. The railroad company regrets losing thirty-three cars, as they believed an arrangement had been come to with the enemy that they should not be excepted.

me to with the enemy that they should not be

A letter of the 9th from the Army of the Po-tomac says: Quiet continues in this department, and is likely to do so for some time so far as any movements are concerned, for the roads are in very bad condition, owing to the recent heavy rads. The troops are being drilled daily, and new arms, clothing, etc., issued, preparatory to

the coming campaign. The men are in excel-Deserters continue to come in, although they e not so numerous as heretofore. About thir arrived to-day through the lines of the 5th d 6th corps. It is reported four were shot or

heir way over.

The 1st corps advanced their picket lines of hort distance this morning, and it is reported to have found rebel colored troops on the pick time in their front. If this is true, it shows he rebels have at last adopted the policy or uning their slaves. rming their slaves.

A Washington letter to the Commercial says t appears that recruiting by loval States in in argent States has been stopped.

MEMPHIS, VIA CAIRO, March 11.

A grand banquet was given by the Union men to Gen Washburne last night, at which he made a speech, deprecating military lace, hoping for the speedy restoration of the civil government in the State, expressing much regard for the Southern people, and promising to receive them kindly when they come in a proper spirit. He told the Memphis merchants that the interests of their city were to some extent antagonistic to the interests of the Government, but he would be allowed to the content of the cont MEMPHIS, VIA CAIRO, March 11. to the interests of the Government, but he would be liberal in regard to a legitimate and honest rade, but in anything else they would find him their inexorable foe.

A fight occurred at Fort Pickering, night be-fore last, between the 3d United States colored

artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the leath of several negroes and one white soldier. The fight grew out of a disagreement about rations. Both regiments belong to the garrison

fort.

General Washburne has ordered the arrest of the chief clerk of the office of Mr. Elry, treasury

agent for the purchase of cotton.

Gen. Dana left for Vicksburg yesterday.

The river bank is full, and the river is rising.
Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting steamboats to navigate the Hatchie river to bring out the products of the country, but he will not allow them to take up supplies.

Washington, March 11.

A special to the Commercial Advertiser says:
The rumors of disaster to Schofield originated in a boastful despatch from Bragg, published in a Richmond paper, claiming that he had checked him. No importance is attached to the statement, and it is believed that Schofield and Sherman are all right. man are all right.

Vice-President Johnson was in the Capitol to-day, but didn't preside in the Senate. His health is much better.

is much better.

The rumors of a battle by Schofield in North Carolina attract increased attention, but nothing can be ascertained from any reliable source. They are evidently founded on the doubtful Bragg despatch in the Richmond papers. There is no reliable news of Sherman, yet good news has been received from Sheridan. The remnants of Early's forces have fied to the mountains, and this rebel army is believed to be broken up.

Washington, March 11.

The Senate in session to-day was altogether

Washington, March 11.

The Senate in session to-day was altogether of an executive character. The committee consisting of Mesers. Lane, Kane, and Sprague, was appointed to wait on the President, and that if he had no further communications to make the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Lane subsequently replied that the President had no business of a sufficiently important to longer retain them.

longer retain them.

The Senate then adjourned without delay. Previous to the adjournment of the Supreme out, an order was promulgated requiring the th to be taken by all practitioners at that that they have never borne arms against United States and have not given aid or enaragement to the rebellion, etc., that they I suppport and defend the constitution, and ean themselves as attorneys and coun-

will demean themselves as attorneys and counsellors according to the laws.

Senators Wilson, Foote, Morrill, Wade, Grimes, Harlan, Ramsey, and others, are contemplating an excursion to Savannah and Charleston in a Government steamer.

So unwavering is the confidence in General Sherman's ability to move on against all obstacles that in Government circles the conviction prevails that he has severely crippled the rebel forces sent to oppose his march.

NEW YORK, March 12 New York, March 12. The following is General Sherman's letter to Impton:
Headquarters, etc., in the Field)

February 24. Speral Wade Hampton, commanding covalry, C. S. A:
General: It is officially reported to me that

General: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after being captured, and labeled "Death to all Foragers." One instance is of a lieutenant and seven men near Chester, and another of twenty near a ravine eighty rods from the main road, and three miles from Easterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge, and would suggest that you give notice to your people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates. Of course you can not question my right to forage in an enemy's country. It is a war right, as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the country will supply my requisitions I will forbid all foraging, but I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people.

Lie people.

I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of our men, but I can misbehavior on the part of our men, but I can be seen to indee or punish with wholesale murder. Personally, I regret the bit-ter feelings engendered by this war, but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow and made war inevitable ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert or war right to forage, and my resolve to pro-cet my foragers to the extent of life for life. I am, with respect, your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General U. S. A. The rebel General responds that he knows nothing of such murders, and that for every soldier executed by Sherman he will execute two Federals, picking out officers as the first victims. He makes a long story about the barbarities alleged to be practised by Sherman's army, and concludes by stating he shall hold fifty-six prisoners as hostages for those ordered. six prisoners as hostages for those ordered

be executed by Sherman.

New York, March 12. New York, March 12.

Seven hundred bounty-jumpers and seventeen substitute-brokers were arrested on the 11th at Hoboken, after having enlisted at a bogus recruiting station. They were all put in irons, and sent to Governor's Island.

A rebel despatch dated Mobile, Feb. 28th, says: Twenty-two steamers and Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay and a large number of troops are on Dauphin island and at Peneacola, indicating an early attack on the city.

ecity.

A New Orleans letter of the 27th announces arrival there of 1.200 exchanged prisoners on Texas, including a number of naval fficers.

Rebel papers chronicle the passage of the egro enlistment act, saying it is a measure of eccessity, but not as a choice.

Mr. Wigfall during the debate denounced the egislature of Virginia, and demanded the respectation of Jeff Davis.

The speech of Senator Hunter in the rebel that is printed. He voted for the bill to arm Senate is printed. He voted for the bill to arm and emancipate negroes under instructions from the Virginia Legislature, but entered a protest against it as an abandonment of the contest on the grounds upon which the South seceded. He also showed from the statistics that no considerable body of negro troops could be raised in the States over which the government had control, without stripping the country of the labor absolutely necessary to produce food, and stated that the commandant of conscripts with authority to impress 200,000 slaves, had since last September been able to get but 4,000, of whom normy to impress 200,000 slaves, has since last eptember been able to get but 4,000, of whom, 900 were from Virginia and the balance from liabama. He also argued that negroes would of volunteer, and those we did not get would esert to the "Yankees," who can offer them a water price.

desert to the "Tankees," who can offer them a better price.

Washington, March 12.

John G. Nicolay, the present private secretary of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated yesterday for the post of Consul to Paris, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of John Bigelow, the late incumbent of the post, of Charge d'Affaires at the French Court. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Nicolay is a fine scholar, speaks French and German fluently, and will be able to bring to his position a thorough knowledge of American politics, and a full insight into the workings of the Administration since the beginning of the rebellion. He will not proceed immediately to Paris, but will continue for some time yet in the discharge of his duties as private secretary. The Senate confirmed the nominations of Oscar Malmras, of Minnesota, Consul at Galitza; H. H. Gurley, of Iowa, at Quebec; Richard M. Corwin, to be Attorney, and alex. C. Hands, Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, G. D. Hill, of Michigan, Sarveyor-General for Dacotal Tarritors. I. E. Munson, of Connecticut. Marshal of the Southern District of Onio; G. D. Bill, of Michigan, Surveyor-General for Dacotah Territory; L. E. Munson, of Connecticut. an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; Jas. Rassell Jones, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. the Territory of Montana; Jas. Rassell Jones, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

The following were confirmed as judicial officers for the United States for the District Court of Nevada: A. W. Baldwin, Judge; Robert M. Clark, Attorney; Edwin Irwin, Marshal.

The commissions of a large number of Federal officers, who were appointed for four years in 1861, will expire in a few days, when they will be renewed by the President, or other appointments made in place of the incumbents, the Senate to act upon them at its next meeting. The Chronicle of the 12th says Vice-President Johnson appeared in the Senate vesterday. His health is entirely restored. During his stay in the Vice-President's room, a large number of Senators called to pay their respects.

Governor Andrew publishes a special appeal to deserters, in which he says: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity, after the proclamation of the President, in this public manner, to advise all persons liable to the charge of desertion to accept at once the President's offer of pardon; to report themselves immediately to the nearest Provost Marshal: to return to duty and

obedience; to retrieve their reputation, protect themselves against punishment, and save from lean citizens. I appeal to the neighbors and friends of all such deserters, especially to the mothers and wives who have heretofore invoked man, to force and persuade the absent to return ud seek shelter, pardon, honor, and happin which now await them under the Union flag

FORTHERS MONROE, March 10.
The steamer Mary Washington arrived here
from Virginia with five hundred released prisoners, and will leave immediately for Annap-

New York, March 12.

New York, March 12.
The Herald's Washingson special says the President to-day released the last batch of civil-an prisoners who were held for trial by the military commission of which General Double-lay is President, which was established for the rial of civilians charged with offences against he government. This release was made in acordance with the act of Congress prohibiting he military authorities to sit in judgment upon such cases. ich cases. The Herald's New Orleans lefter says Juarez reported now advancing on Matamoras with 0,000 men. Mejia has only 1,000, and is afraid e will be compelled to surrender. He sent cortinas with a regiment to check his progr Cortinas with a regiment to check his progress, but Cortinas surrendered his whole corps of Mexicans to Juarez. The reason given for this is that Maximilian agreed to give Cortinas half a million dollars provided he turned over his command to the Imperial government, but after he had consented he refused to pay him.

The Imperialists are becoming alarmed at the increasing force of the Liberals, and the treachery of Mexican commanders and their troops in the service of Maximilian.

Slaughter, commanding the rebel forces at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, is said to have received re-enforcements to the number of 1,100 men, of late.

rebels have feared that the Union force Brazos Santiago were making preparations advance upon the town, and all the valuables of the place were removed to Corpus Christi.
The Richmond Whig of the 9th mentions a creat war meeting held at Tallingda on the 18th, in which the wildest enthusiasm was displayed. The same paper says: Sixty-eight ankee citizens held at Castle Thunder were paroled yesterday, preparatory to being sent North by the flag of truce steamer this morning, and from whom we are to receive an equal

ng, and from whom.

New York, March 12. number of our citizens.

New York, March 12.

In a debate on the bill to arm negroes, Hunter said as he had been instructed by the Virginia Legislature to vote against his conviction, it was proper he should give his opinions. When we left the North we thought that we had got rid forever of the slavery agitation; that we were entering into a new confederacy where the agitation of the slavery agitation, which had become intolerable under the old Union was to have no place. To his surprise he finds this government assumes power to arm slaves, which involves also the power of emancipating. To the agitation of the question and the assumption of this power, he said was the origin of the gloom which now overspreads the people. They knew that if our liberties were to be achieved it was to be done by the hearts and hands of freemen. It also injured us abroad. It was regarded as a confession of despair and abandonment of ground on which we started from. In the old Union we had insisted Congress had no right to interfere with slavery. We also contended that wherever the two races were thrown together one must be master and the other slaves, and we vindicated ourselves against accusations of Abolition'sts by asserting slavery was the best and hap jest condition of the negro. This proposition admits the right of government to put slaves into the military service, and to emancipate so many as shall be placed in military service.

It is a clear claim of a central government to emancipate slaves. If we are right in passing this law, we were wrong in denying to the old Government the right to interfere with slavery and to emancipate slaves. Besides if we offer slaves their freedom we confess that we were insincere in asserting that slavery was the best state for negroes themselves. He had been sincere in declaring that a central government had no power over the institution of slavery, and that freedom and the country and that freedom of this contest and the grounds of the server of the server was an abandonment of this contest

He believed arming and emancipating slaves was an abandonment of this contest and the grounds on which it was undertaken. Not for the gold in California would he have put his name to such a measure, unless obliged to do so by the Legislature.

He argued the necessity of freeing negroes if made soldiers. Something in the human heart

agreed when the recessing to freeing negroes in made soldiers. Something in the human heart tells us when they come out scarred from the conflict, they must be free. If we could make them soldiers we could make them officers, perhaps to command white men.

Mr. Graham opposed the bill. He considered the adoption of the measure as an actual abandonment of the principles of the contest, and protested against the right of the Virginia Legislature to instruct a Senator after mature deliberation of the Senate.

Mr. Semmes advocated the bill as necessary, and said it was urged by Gen. Lee, and the consequences which would follow would not be as bad as represented. The Yankees may be fighting to emancipate the negroes, but we are not fighting to keep them in slavery. We are fighting for the principle of self-government.

New York, March 12.

agh it is not expected that any battle can occur for some time. Newbern, N. C., Feb. 26.

Yesterday company B, of the 6th North Carolins Confederate cavalry, which was raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines in a body with their Lieutenants, their horses, and equipments, numbering over sixty men, and delivered themselves up to our commanding officer at Camp Palmer. After partaking of a bountiful feast at Camp P., they, with the old flag at the head of their column, entered the city, the hospitality of which they are now enjoying. When they were informed that they would receive pay for their horses and arms and be furnished employment or allowed to go North, they remarked: "If it was generally known in the South such a reception awaited the Confederate soldiers in your lines, the entire army of the Confederacy would follow our example." The arrival of the remainder of this regiment into our lines is daily looked for. They say that Kingston is being evacuated, and that the South Carolina troops are the first to give up and acknowledge that the South is whipped. NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 26.

whipped. whipped.

Philadelphia, March 11.

The Bulletin has the following special de-

The Bulletin has the following special despatch:

Washington, March 11.

A letter dated Wilmington, March 6th, was received here to-day, in which it is stated in positive terms that a scout from Sherman had reached Gen. Terry's headquarters, who left our forces in occupation of Cheraw, terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and but a few miles from North Carolina. Nothing but cavalry skirmishes had taken place. The army had rested for some days, and found a very fair subsistence along the route. The advance into North Carolina was a certainty. The letter adds: On the 1st of March the scout started for Newbern, but learning of the occupation of Wilmington, reached that place sooner. The source of this intelligence is perfectly correct.

New York, March 11. NEW YORK, March 11. The Herald editorially thinks the rebellion is

on its last legs, and thinks it possible that the Confederacy will crumble to pieces without another battle. It compiles the statements thinks Lee's army is fast dwindling away. BALTIMORE, March 12.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

Another lot of Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis. Most of them are very sick. Many of them have since died. A sad sight was seen at Annapolis. No less than fifty dead soldiers were carried to their graves at one time.

QUEBEC, March 11.
Parliament this morning adopted the confe

ANDREW JOHNSON.—We give below some very plain and very strong talk about Andrew hnson. It is from the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Gazette, which was one of the most zealous of Johnson's supporters for the Vice-Presidency:

Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President elect, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President elect, presented himself drunk at the great inauguration ceremony, in the presence of the assembled executive and judicial departments of the Government, the representatives of the people, the Senate over which he is to preside, a large concourse of citizens from all parts of the country, and of the foreign diplomatists and visitors. Before that imposing concourse he bellowed for half an hour the idiotic babble of a mind besetted by a fortnight's debauch. He boasted himself as a specimen of the working of American institutions, which brought such a man as he to the second place in the Government. He dragged its proudest ceremony into the slough of his degradation, and turned it to shame and mortification.

mortification.
This cannot be covered up as a private infirmity. It was exhibited before the world.
We have to discuss it as a public calamity, and as a national insult and disgrace which demands relief. Mr. Johnson should at once resign the place he has so dishonored, and in which he can never have the respect of any American citizen, and should retire to private life, where his wal-owing will befoul no one but himself. The nation cannot suffer the dishonor that a man who was inaugurated drunk, who drivelled over the Holy Book as he took the oath of office, and shamed the nation in the eyes of the world, thould set to preside over the Senate and repre-ent the second executive office. And it cannot ord to keep open the risk of such alternative case of the death or disability of the Presi-

dent.

Mr. Johnson made a similar exhibition of himself here, and we then refrained from commenting on it because we thought it might be only a lapse in the interval when he was free from efficial duties; and that if he were habitually intemperate he would retain decency enough to refrain from disabling himself for public occasions. Our forbearance was unfortunate, for had we then commented on his condition it might have brought him to a sense of it or have forced his Tennessee friends to see to him, or at least it would have thrown the people at Washington upon their guard, and perhaps have diminished his opportunity for such a humiliating exhibition.

We are not inclined to palliate these remarks by any reference to Mr. Johnson's previous services. He has exhibited to the world-his unfiness for his present position, and he has dishondered the institutions of his country. He should make the only reparation in his power. Mr. Johnson made a similar exhibition of

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO KENTUCKY .- All loyal person Congress, approved February 24, 1864, to rovides that the Secretary of War shall ap whom a colored volunteer may owe service In pursuance of this law, a commission respectively. Near the close of January last a appointment of commissioners, as provided and in response to that resolution. Secretary Stanton said, that, while appointments had been made for Maryland and Delaware, "in the o appointments have yet been made." We do not understand what just reason car have prevailed with President Lincoln in directng the Secretary of War to make no appoint ments in the other slave States. The law o Congress is positive on the subject, providing that the "Secretary of War shall appoint," &c We can but think that no just reason existed for ministration of the law. By reference to the act of February 25, 1864, we find that the compensation provided for by the act cited above is o be paid out of the commutation fund (see ec. 11), and we observe by Secretary Fessenden's eport that as late as the 20th of December las there were more than twelve millions of dollars of that fund on hand. Therefore we presume that there is no lack of cash to answer the pro ommissioners only are needed to carry the law into effect. We trust that Governor Bramlette of War to appoint a commission for Kentucky The loyal slave-owners of our State have sus tained a heavy loss by the enlistment of their negroes in the Federal army, and they are fully entitled to the "just compensation" specified in the act of Congress. law was certainly not enacted for the benefit of Maryland and Delaware alone, but for "each of the slave States represented in Congress." If Major-General Palmer would co-operate with Governor Bramlette in presenting the subject to the proper authorities at Washington, the commission, we doubt not, would be duly appointed

for Kentucky.

The inevitable tendency of events clearly pints to the emancipation of slavery in Keuicky. We favor emancipation, but at the same time we urge that Kentucky shall enjoy all the prompt enforcement of that law would remove any obstacles now in the way of emancipane to the State.

Vague rumors of a battle in North Carona reach us by telegraph. We do not believe, wever, that any general engagement between the Federal and rebel armies has occurred there. We have no confidence whatever in the report that General Schofield has sustained a defeat All the fighting that has taken place has evilently been confined to cavalry skirmishes. chiefly between the forces of Kilpatrick and the rebel Wade Hampton. Kilpatrick's seems to be the advance force of Sherman's army, now moving from Columbia, South Carolina, toward Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. At Cheraw, which is the northern terminus of the Darlington and Charleston railroad, and about eighty miles northeast of Columbia, General Kilpat-Ingiting to keep them in elavery. We are fighting fing for the principle of self-government.

A Tribune's Army of the Potomac special of the 8th mentions the arrival of 128 deserters from Lee's army in one night.

Deserters say that troops are being sent to Lynchburg to hold it.

A letter to the Tribune from Wilmington, dated on the 7th, says advices deemed trusworthy have been received from Gen. Sherman confirming the reports which reached us some days since that his army passed into North Carolina four days ago. His route lay through Choramza. The retel forces under Hardee are reported as being on both sides of the Pedee, which river Sherman has successfully crossed, placing him. self between Hardee and Beauregard. Of the direction taken by the Union army since entering North Carolina it would be contraband to speak. What may have occurred in the last day or two, or whether there has been any meeting of the two armies, is not known here; theorem it is not expected to the proportion of the more many meeting of the two armies, is not known here; there we have encountered General Wade. Hampton, but, instead of being defeated, the reasonable inference is that he whipped the enemy, for the latest and most reliable intelligence yet received from Wilmington, on the 6th inst., states that a scout from General Sherman had reached General Terry's headquarters, having left our forces in occupation of Cheraw. There are remore also of General Sherman having achieved a victory over Beauregard, but we doem them unreliable. Our morning despatches may throw additional light on the interesting movements in the Carolinas.

Scenses on the Mississippi, from Cairoto Membris, in consequence of the

from Cairo to Memphis, in consequence of the high water now existing in that river, and which is overflowing the whole country. As the Charmer came up, she was frequently halled by families along shore, who had been driven from their houses by the rising flood, and had constructed rafts of rails upon which they had placed their families and meagre effects, and were riding at the mercy of a flimsy clothes line or bed-cord. Often they found the family yet in the cabin surrounded with water, and ving a horse on board, they sent a man out on horseback to bring off the wife and children, while the husband, with a canoe, brought off

the effects. The stock was wading in the fast-rising waer, and the poultry, having sought the roof of the house or stable, were there quietly awaiting the slow process of starvation, and the stock nearly the entire wealth of the poor people, had

necessarily to be abandoned. These families, before the war, had been ac tomed to seek the bluffs kack from the river,

but the fear of guerillas now prevents this. GRIEVOUS OUTRAGE .- Miss Mary Staffin. nost virtuous and amiable young lady, about eighteen or nineteen years old, residing about half a mile from Alexandria, in Campbell countv. Kv., was attacked in the woods on her way home from Alexandria on Monday evening by some inhuman rufflan, who violated her person in spite of her pleadings not to molest her. Sne strove against his brutality until she was overpowered by him and forced to yield. She, on the following day, apprised the officers at Alexandria of the outrageous act, who immedi tely proceeded to arrest the supposed guilty person. Suspicion fell upon two men, who were brought before Esquires Spillman and Shaw at Alexandria on Tuesday, but no satisfactory evidence was given to convict either of

them. A New Regulation.—Gen. Hoffman, Com missary-General of prisoners, has issued a circular stating that by direction of the Secretary of War, circular No. 4, dated August 10, 1864. from his office, is so far modified as to allow prisoners of war to purchase all articles of food and clothing not contraband from the prison utlers, who are authorized to sell the same; all sales to be made in the manner heretofore directed. All uniform clothing, boots or equipments of any kind for military service, weapons of all kinds and intoxicating liquors, including malt liquors, are among the contraband articles. The material for outer clothing should be gray or some dark mixed color, and of inerior quality. Any excess of clothing over what is required is contraband.

DEATH OF THE GUERILLA FAULKNER .- We earn that the notorious guerilla leader Col. W. W. Faulkner, a few days ago was killed in Tennessee by two men, McDougal and Rodgers, members of the Colonel's outlaw band. Reenge prompted them to commit the act. RECRUITS .- One hundred and seventy-four ar

sixty-six from Columbus, Ohio, and two hundred and seventy from Springfield. JESSE, THE OUTLAW. PORT ROYAL, HENRY COUNTY, KY., March 9, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: George Jesse, the now more than notorious guerilla chief, paid our village a visit, with only seven of his gang, Tuesday night. They remained until about midnight without doing any harm, and left for parts unknown. This Confederate scout and recruiter is a cunning dog. As mild a mannered man As ever scuttled over these hills, Or cut a throat. He is, in my judgment, doing more harm in Kentucky than all of the Marions, Sue Mundys

and Bill Magruders put together. Jesse's conduction specious and seductive. He has completely, believe, pulled the wool over the eyes of some of our once most reliable and best Union citizens. The military authorities of the State will find out, if unapprised of the fact now, bewill find out, if unapprised of the fact now, beore many months goes by that he is far more
angerous to our cause than any or all of the
alance of his murderous and theiving tribe in
our Commonwealth. We are sorry that the
nilitary authorities deemed it proper to remove
closel Buckley and his men from this part of Colonel Buckley and his men from this part of the State, who were well acquainted, in the main, with the geography of these parts, and ought to have been left here to hunt out this "cunning red fox," who is himself so familiar with every hole, corner, and by path in it from Covington to your city, reaching as far back as Spencer county.

Kentucky whose slaves bave enlisted in the my of the United States, are entitled, by act st compensation, not exceeding three hunred dollars for each slave enlisted. The law oint a commission in each of the slave States nch compensation to each loyal person to as been appointed for Maryland and Delaware resolution was adopted by the Senate of the United States, making inquiry respecting the other slave States, by the President's direction. Executive interference with the prompt visions of the act of February 24, 1864; the will promptly urge the President and Secretary

enefits of the law above referred to. The on, while it would discharge a claim justly

States to any foreign port or places, a stamp duty of, and the state of the state o do., exceeding \$1,000, for every additional do., exceeding \$1,000, for every additional colo, or fractional part.

Illers, under which term is included every cson, firm, or corporation, who distills or uniactures spirits for sale, for license... making less than 300 bbls, per year.

making less than 300 bbls, per year.

of appies, grapes, and peaches, making less at 150 bbls, per year.

lends—Annual income from, when excing \$500, and not exceeding \$5,000, on excess over \$600. cess over \$600.... eeding \$5,000, and not exceeding \$10,-

the excess ever \$800.

Do, exceeding \$5,000, and not exceeding \$10, 100, exceeding \$5,000, and not exceeding \$10, 100, on excess ever \$5,000.

To, on excess ever \$5,000.

To, do, of citizens residing abroad, (see incomes), in addition to above rates.

Dividends of banks, trust companies, savings in addition to the survey of the survey o and detegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum; also the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied, by any person or his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and aresessed as part of the income of such persons. series as part of the hoome of such persons cons.

Solidary and the such as a such as

to, do, exceeding \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000.

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To, do, exceeding \$50. and does not exceed \$50.

o, de, exceeding \$50.

on of noney. Any lean of money, or any solvane of money on security, whether represented by note, certificate, check, recept, or other evidence, not otherwise provided for, and not including mortgages, if on demand, for every hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, and fromey. If to be paid at a time designated, for every \$100, or fractional part thereof, thereof.

nated, for every \$100, or fractional part thereof, cense must be taken out each year by the following named persens, for which they are to pay the sum placed opposite their names, viz: igents, Insurance, Foreign eers whose annual sales do not exceed \$30,000 and the search states as not exceed \$30,000 exceed \$30,000 exceed \$50,000 for each license, and o using capital exceeding \$50,000 for every additional \$1,000 in excess of \$50,000 excess. rokers, pawn, using capital not exceeding \$50,000. \$50,000 trokers pawn, using capital in excess of \$50,000, for every additional \$1,000 in exces of \$50,000.

Sowling Alleys, for each alley

iblers. tchers, see "Butchers" ttle brokers, whose annual sales do not ex-seed \$10,000. brokers, exceeding \$10,000, for each adillers, see "Distillers". ions, not otherwise provided for fitters....ee-dealersels, see "Hotels".... nd warrant brokers.

brokers, see "Photograph brokers, see "Brokers"... bers and gas-fitters... imbers and gas-hasses
al estate agouts
ctail dealers.
ctail dealers in liquors.
cctifiers, see "Rectifiers"
avings banks having no capital stock, and
whose business is confued to receiving deposits and is aming the same for the benefit of
their depositors, and which do no other busicense as bankers.

Shows ived here yesterday from Jackson, Michigan,

nows.... teamers and vessels boarding passengers... Shows:
Shows:
Stemmers and vessels boarding passengers.
Surgeons.
Strallons, owners of.
Tobacconists.
Tobacconists

21/4 p. c.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LIST-SOME OF THE eccipts, gross, of ferry boat companie der the name of rum, whiskey, brandy, i or wine or any other name or names, for el-feenee to rectify any quantity of spiritus, liquors not exceeding five hundred barrs packages or casks, containing not more th for the spiritus of the 50 to release, \$55 00, and not exceeding the spiritus of the spirit

LEADING ITEMS. PERTAINING TO THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

on all State bank notes after July 1, 1865, to n average amount of capital of any bank

avings banks, except such as have no fixed pital, and whose business is confined to re-

\$100

\$300

o, exceeding 850 w, and no says and 550 00.

Shaco, exceeding, per pound.

Obseco, smokling, do, smokling, and seems, and not mixed with leaf, or leaf and stems, and on the cut, and shorts, and scrape of tonaces, or leaf and size on all scrape of reinsunkeitered, and also on all scrape of reinsunkeiter, and also when sold for smokling tobacco, or for consumption or otherwise, per pound.

Do, fine-cut, chewing, whether magnifactured with the steas in or not, and however sold, whether loces, in bulk, or in rolls, packages, appers, wrighter, or loves, per pound.

HRADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 10, 1965. S.

General Orders, No. 8.

General Orders, No. 8.

I. By an arrangement with the Governor of Kentucky all the troops in the service of the State will be subject to the orders of the General commanding this Depart the orders of the Gervice or the State with its allopart.

The arrangement does not interfere with the terms of the transparent of such thoogs but is intended to render them more efficient, and such a little of the state of the transparent of the state of all such returns and requisitions, supply such troops are now come under their command by this order, and will see that duplicates of all such returns and requisitions are forwarded to the Executive authorities of the State.

III. Applications by officers commanding regiments, separate battailons, or companies of State troops to be mustered out of service must be forwarded to the State authorities through these headquarters.

IV. Zersons who have been authorized by the Governous of the state once forward to these headquarters of the State will account of the state once forward to these headquarters of the state will accompany write of the state of the

milds J.P. WATSON, Capt. and A.A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

Ceneral Orders, No. 7.

The Post Commandant of Louisville will at once suppress all slave-pens, and other private establishments for the confinement of persons in the city, and will discharge persone confined.

He will report the execution of this order,
By command of Maj.-Gen. Palmes,
J.P. WATSON,

m6 d8

Captain and A. A.A. G.

Headquartees Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25, 1865.

General Orders, No. 4.
Reliable evidence has reached these headquarter that emissaries of the rebel government are engaged in recruiting for their exhausted armies in the State of Kentucky. Appeals are again made to the young mot of the State to disregard their duty and risk their live and honor in a wicked and desserate cause, while recruitments. Kentucky. Appeals are again made to the young men of the State to disresard their duty and risk their lives and honor in a wicked and desperate cause, while men who have deserted the rebel service and are now peaceably at their homes, are required to rejoin their commands, and again encounter the perils of treason, under the threatened penalty of betrayal to the Federal au thorities, who, they are taught to believe, will treat them as outlaws and guerillas. To counteract these efforts to mislead the men who have in good faith deserted the rebel service, all deserters from the rebel armies now in this department, will, within thirty days from date, report themselves to the Provost Marshal of the county in which they reside for registry, and all persons who may hereafter desert from the rebel armies and come into this department, will, within five days after their arrival, report themselves. The continuation of the report of all persons presenting themselves under this order, will register the paness as residence, and the particular military of themselves under this order, will register the paness age, residence, and the particular military of

Frovest Marshals will receive the report of all persons recenting themselves under this order, will register the ames, age, residence, and the particular military organization from which they have deserted. Such registry will be regarded by the military authorities of this perpartment as a distinct remunciation of all further concection with the rebel government, and as entitling the existered person who democans bimself as a peaceable fitzen to military protection.

Persons who refuse to present themselves for registry, a required by this order, will be understood as adientically the second of the case of the

By command of Major-General Palmer.

G. M. BASCOM, Major and A. A. G. m6 dtmar27

REBELS ENTERING THE STATE.—The Maysville Eagle of Tuesday learns that there is hardly a night passes that rebels, coming from the mountains, do not pass through Bath county, going in the direction of Harrison, Owen, and other countles in that section. Of course, they invariably provide themselves with the best horses belonging to the farmers of Bath, who have been heavy sufferers in that way. There are not very many troops now in that region, but we are glad to learn that the fault will soon be remedied under Gen. Palmer's efficient, adminstration. Troops to protect Eastern Kentucky will soon be sent in sufficient numbers to effect that object, and among other regiments the

the neighborhood of Mount Sterling. TRANSFERRED .- Six hundred and sixty-six men were transferred to Nashville yesterday,

and four to Elizabethtown. MARRIED. Collin county, Texas, by the Rev. B. Henry, I HEDGCOXE, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Mis CE OWEN, of Louisville, Ky. On the 7th instant. in Cynthians, K.*, by Rev. W. B Kavanaugh, Bishop H. Jr. KAVANAUGH. of the M. E Church South, to Mrs. Martha Lewis, of Louisiana. On the 19th of January. 1805, at North San Juan, Ne vada county, California, by the Rev. P. L. Haynes, Mr HINNEY C. HUFFAKER, of Huffaker's Ranche, Bea ada county, California, by the Rev. P I INNEY C. HUPFAKER, of Huffaker's tiver, Sutton county, Cal, to Miss Fan te of Semerset, Kentucky.

nate of Semerset, Renthery.

On the 11th inst, st the residence of Mr. D. C. McIntosh, by the Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr. H. T. Martin to Mrs. Jennie McCharlov, both of this city.

At the residence of R. H. Campbell, in Nashville, on Theoday, March 7, 1865, Mr. BENJAMIN CLOAK to Miss Sallie L. Campbell.

months.

Of congestion of the brain, after an illness of thirtyfour hours, on Thursday, the 9th Instant, at 11 o'clock,
A. M., at the 8t. Cloud Hotel, in this city, CHITENDEN
PERSYTICE SIMPSON, son of Lieut. William and Perlina
Simpson, of Warsaw, Ky., aged three pears, eleven
months, and twenty-three days.

On the 7th inst., after an illness of two weeks, at the
residence of her uncle. Thomas H. Crozier, of Bardstown, Ky., Miss MARY JANS ELAUGHTER.

Miss Park of Jans Charles on the 3d of Jans. In Muhlenburg county. Kentucky, on the 2d of January, Mr. Martin Kittingen, aged 87 years and 4 months. He was the oldest person in the county.

On Friday, the 10th inst., Francis Newcoms, in the 40th year of his age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, March 11, 1865. Gold was gradually ou a decline during the week. Th ates were ranging between 186(a)195%. The money market contidues stringent. Exchadge is scarce. There s very little doing in uncurrent money. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows:

Buying. 189 179 Exchange—
New York 1-10@1/s
Fhiliadelphia do
Boston do
Boston Saltmore Saltmore Saltmore Saltmore Saltmore Nominal,
Orders on Washington Nominal,
FANK NOTE LIST. BANK NOTE LIST. United States legal tender notes; Nat

thio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana; Five per Ohio Bark notes: Bank of State of Indiana cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes. The control of the control 3 dis. 11 dis. Missouri—
11 dis. In good edt 1 dis.
Discredited 5@10 dis. quote sales to-day at \$4 30 for 76 \$ cent, and and \$4 38 for 98 \$2 cent.

Appres.—Market quiet, with a light supply. Sales at \$5@9 W bbl from store. BUTTER-Market dull and prices ranging at 25@30@40e

BEESWAX—We quote nominal at 50@60c. BARK—The market rules steady at \$15@16 for chest-nut, oak, wagon, \$16@18 for car, and \$20@21 for stack measure.

BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market. BALEX.—Andre is very made outreath the market, Sales were made at \$1 50@1 60.

BALE ROPE AND COMDAGE—Market tolerably active, and prices remain unchanged. We quote bale-rope at 10@10%c. Manilla rope is selling at 23@29, and balingwine at 21@23c wine at 116330c.
Braceine—In fair demand at 22% 325c 7 yard.
Brooms—We quote at \$4 5068 25 7 dozen.
Broomcon—In demand at the factories, with sales a

BEANS—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices firm at \$2.50,83 75, according to quality.

BAGS—Seamless two bushel grain bags 60,890c,
BLACKING—We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 BLACKING—We quote masour suma an arge at 98
913, and other brands at \$86,913 B gross.

| CHERER—There was a fair demand during the week,
and prices are steady at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)9326 for Western Reserve, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\)62325\(\frac{1}{2}\)65 for Hamburg, and E. D. at \$43.956.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices unchanged.

Sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 28@ 30, and 18@19 for COTTON YARNS-Prices declined, and we note sales at 65@67c for No. 500, 62@64c for No. 600, and 60@ 2c for No. 700.

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged. We nucte twine at 95c@\$120, and candlewick at \$1 20@1 50, coording to quality.

COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg retailing at 32c **

81 65 % bushel,

DEED BEEF-Sales of canvassed at 17@19c Th. DRY GOODS-The market during the week air for the season. We quote goods as follows: Prints 20@40c; ginghams 20@35c;sheetings 28@53c;4; denims 35 @70c ticks 45@80c; linseys 50@65c; Kentucky jeans 50 2\$1 25c; canton flannels 50@60c. Eggs—In demand at 18@23c % dozen.

FLOUR_Market quiet and prices unchansed. We continue our last quotations: superfine at \$%\$75, plain extra at \$6@9.50, and extra family at \$9.75@10. Fancy ands are selling at \$10 50@12 Wbbl. FEATHERS-Market quiet, and prices lower GROCERIES-The market was quiet and dull during

the week, the demand being quite limiter, with no speculative feeling whatever. Owing to the heavy decline in sold, prices have a downward tendency, and have declined. We quote common to prime coffee at 43½@45c; island sugars at 33½@35½e, and N. O. 3%(640c; heard refined sugar at 25%(637%c. New Orleans molasses at \$1 35@1 37 for the new crop. Rice 15@15%c. Pepper 46@47c, and spice 37@60c % fb.
GREASS—Dull. We quote brown at 13%c, yellow 13c, and while at 13%c; butcher lard at 18c; tallow at 15@16c.
GINSENG—Market dull, with sales at 95@81.

HEMP—There is very little offering, and prices are up to \$1 98@1 85, and \$3@2 15 for dressed I ton.

HIDES—Market tolerably active, with a demand about squal to the offerings; we quote green at 7@8e, mited at 20@116 dry salted at 12@15e, dry flint at 17@18e. HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at \$31633 \$ ton, and \$37633 on arrival. Baled straw commands \$18618. Hors—Selling at \$6300c for old and 48650c for the

new crop.

Hominy—We quote at \$3@8 25 3 bushel. IRON—Unchanged. We quote stone coal bar iron at %c and charcoal bar at 9c 70 fb. Lime and Cement—Market steady at 20 75@2 for me and \$275@3 W bbl for hydraulic cer @6 for plaster.

LEATHES—The market rules quiet and unchanged.

we quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 54@55c, hamlook 46@48c, briefle 54@60c, harness 44@46c, skirting 50c. Calfskins-City \$1 75@3, and French 83@5 18 18 LUMBER. - Prices unchanged since our last report, and

LEAD AND SHOT—Marhet quiet, and prices unchanged We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 18@30c. Shot, pat ent 86; buckshot 86 50. MALT-Prices remain unchanged. We quoto sales at \$1 70@1 85 % bushel.

81 7621 85 \$ bushel. Manupactusun Tobacco—Kentneky bright \$5521 75 nedium, 756381 35; dark, 75380: Tennessee, 756381; Virginia, \$1 50 \$to 2 50; Missouri bright, from \$1 50 to 175; medium, 81 to 1 50; and dark work 75e to 81 39 lb Mackerer.—Market steady and prices unchanged.

Names-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 160 kee nd upwards as follows: 10d at \$7 50, 8d at \$7 75, 8d at , 4d at \$8 25, 3d at \$9 25, 2d at \$19 25. OARUM.—We quote at from 17 to 18c % 1b.
OLLS.—Market fair and prices dull. We quote coal and carbon at 93@37c; lard at \$3 05@310; linseed at

81 60; benzine at 60@65c; and lubrics Onions—We quote from \$768 from sters.
On Cake—Unchanged at \$50 % ton.
Provisions—The market remains quiet and dull, and prices are nominal. We quote mess pork nominal at \$95 50@37: lard at 21@20c in therees, and 24@20c in

kess; clear sides at 22@23c; shoulders at 18@18%c POTATOES—We quote from store at \$4 75.65 75. Powder—Unchanged, at \$12@13 50 W keg for rife. Rags.—We quote at \$615c P h, arcording to quality. Rrg.—The market was quiet and dull We quote nom-mal at \$1 15@1 20 P bushel. BALK—Prices unchanged at 55c.
SODA—Nominal at 11@13½c.
SODA—Unchanged;German offered at 14@15c, and paim

at 11 16 @ 13c W 15 ... 11为613c 智 b., SKARCH—Unchanged: we quote at 8%通過 智 b. SKARCH—The market ruled active throughout the week, nd prices for clover are lawer. We quote sales from stores as follows:

TAR-Selling at 88 (gallon kegs) 30 do 54th Kentucky, Col. Buckley, is to be located in TAR—Solling at \$5 (gallon kegs) \$\pi\$ dozen.
Toracco.—The market was active during the week,
and prices are lower than on last Saturday. Sales during the week .. Of the 648 hogsheads sold during the week, 104 were cco-The market for leaf tob

> Sales during the week. Of the 495 hogsheads sold during the week 121 were 9 at \$5 10@5 80, 6 at \$6 30@6 80, 5 at \$7@7 45, 7 at \$8@ 8 90, 2 at \$9 46, 2 at \$10 50@10 75, 2 at \$13@12 75, 5 at \$13@13 75, 2 at \$14 25@14 50, 4 at \$16 25@15 50, 2 at \$17 50@17 75, 1 at \$13 75, 2 at \$19@19 75, 4 at \$20@30 50, at \$21 25@21 50, 1 at \$22 25, 1 at \$26 75, and 1 at \$27 25

week previous.

100 fbs. Bids on 16 hhds were rejected. We quote the different grades as follows: Trashy luga \$4 2. © 7 50, light do \$3@ 75, good do \$10@11., he wy do \$11 25@12 25, light leaf \$12.50@14 50, medium do \$15@13, fine do \$34@30, and shipping leaf \$20@25 \$100 24.

Tubs No. 1, per doz.

'ubs No. 3, per doz.

ubs No. 3, per doz.

ubs No. 3, per doz.

ubs in nests, 3s. WHEAT.—The market was quiet, and prices are WHENT—The market was quite, and white at \$1 75@1 80, and white at \$1 86@1 90 \$9 bushel.

WHISKEY—The market was dull during the week, and prices have declined to \$2 15 \$7 gallon. Copper-distilled

nges at \$2 50@3 25. Woot.—Market dull, and prices unchanged at 90c for h-wished, and 60c for unwashed. Window Glass.—We quote as follows: 8x10 &5 40, 12 x12 at 35 75, and 12x18 at \$7 20 30 box, by the quantity LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

SHELBY HOUSE—Donaldson & Nichoss,
LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1885,
The receipts and sales of cattle at this yard during the past week have been good, and a fair business has been done. Government contractors are buying all the heavy steers that arrive. The butcher market is very Sheep—Few arrivals and quick sales, Horses and mules, for the Government, remain th

same. Work mules are in demand both for the city and. California trade. Cattle—No. 1 fat cows and steers are worth from \$9@ 50, medium at from \$7 50@8 75, and common and rough at from \$4 50@6 25 % 100 fbs gross.

Hogs...No. 1 fas hogs are worth from \$13 50@14 75, and shoats and light, thin hogs are worth from \$3@11 % Sheep at from \$8@9 50 \$9 100 lbs gross.

BOURBON HOUSE-H. P. Vissman. LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1985.

The receipts of cattle have been rather light, but the uslity generality very good, and prices are again high-er on the lower and medium qualities. The most of the ales have ranged from 8 to 10c. A few extra premium old at from 10 to 11c, fair and good at from 7% to 8c, and ommon and rough at from 5½ to 6c, live weight. Government buyers pay from 8½ to 9c for 1100-pound cattle. Sheep unchanged. The demand is good at from 7½ to live weight, for good quality. Hogs—The market is very dull; sales ranged from 13 to 14%c for well-fatted heavy stock; light ones sell at

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.

from 10 to 12c, live weight.

We clip the following from the circular of M. Rader & Son:

As regards the state of this market, it is perfectly anomatons. Our stocks on hand of old crop, still large for the scason, consists mostly of nondescript, sorted our rades; foreign markets are overstocked with the same sorts, the demand in general very limited, and not likely to receive any stimulus for some time to come, and yet holders are firm, and with the lower rate of gold expect to get the same currency rates as when it shood twenty points higher. The chief cause of this is the condition of affairs in the West. The last crop turns out to be not over 65,000 to 70,000 hhds, and this is considered over-crimated by many, the quality in general not as good as expected, in the best sections of a husky color, thick leaf, and affected by worms, and still planters are not in a hurry to send their produce to market or sell it, unless they can get what they consider full prices, in which they are sustained partly by speculative purchases arendy making at 80c to 85c per pound for round cropa, and sales have been reported for tobacco suitable for stripping at much higher figures, partly by the generally but a very small crop can be raised the coming essent. Taking into consideration the state of foreign markets, and the large supplus left of last crop, the fact now so fully established that if foreign consumers cannot get our product at prices assimilating to the substitute, now getting more and more in use, the chance that further minitary successes may bring the large stocks of Virginia to-bacco within our reach, and wond came a still further. appreciation of gold, and in consequence a further deargement of values, impress as strongly that specular

Petroleum Oil and Mineral Land Agency Do you wish to Buy, SELL OR LEASE, OR bushet.

Corn—In fair demand at \$1 10@1 15 for oar and abel'ed.

NEW YORK, March 6. New York, March 6.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Journal of the 2d says:
As the train left Wilmington our Whitworth
battery, planted at the head of the market, was
firing upon the enemy, who had appeared on
the causeway upon the western side of Cape
Fear river. Their main advance was then
checked at Aligator creek. Some few skirmishers pushed forward but were driven off.

It is believed that Hapgood's brigade, with
the exception of the 7th battalion, has been
captured. Some accidental cases may have captured. Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the coast side of Cape Fear. The other troops

are on that side.
The Richmond Whig of the 3d says that the The Richmond Whig of the 3d says that the Raleigh Conservative alludes to Sherman's operations and indulges the hope that if its plans are not thwarted, that its able Generals and brave troops in that quarter will be able to beat him or send him howling back to the rear.

If the report brought us by telegraph that the small force left by him at Columbta has been expelled be true, then the repulse in front, should he suffer such, would probably render his affairs desperate in the extreme; but we will not speculate further in regard to matters which must cease to be matters for mere speculation soon.

which must cease to be matters for mere speculation soon.

We have nothing from Sherman. He is presumed to be still in the mud of South Carolina. The Herald's Winchester correspondence of the 3d inst. says of Sheridan's expedition up the valley a few days ago: Three Winchester families by the names of Sherrard, Lee, and Bunnel were sent without our lines on the charge of disloyalty.

It is alleged that they conspired together to get up a sociable ball, to which Gen. Sheridan was to be an invited guest, and during its

was to be an invited guest, and during its progress a detachment of Moseby's guerillas was sure the General would take him captive, and convey him to Richmond, also Kelley and

The plan was frust ated, and the ladies who concocted it are now in full communion with those for whom they have exhibited such a

warm sympathy.

New York, March 6.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d has a long article showing that Sherman and Grani are to be beaten in detail, and then the independence of the Confederacy will be secured. Governor Vance is now actively at work in rallying the people and organizing resistance.

The Richmond papers are confident in the belief that Grant will move the moment the ground will be sufficiently hard to permit him to do so.

They say he has everything ready for an advance. Our forces are kept watching nightly for Semmes in the James, while the rebels are kept active watching for deserters from their lines.

A portion of the 12th New York cavalry, and

one company of the 1st North Carolina mounted infantry, lately surprised and captured a company of rebel soldiers, near Greenville, N. C., and then dashed into the town, and destroyed the commissary stores, and captured some other prisoners. risoners.

The Tribune's Wilmington correspondent announces the arrival there of 800 ex Union prisoners, sick, starved, and en

The transport Massachusetts has arrived, and reports that our naval forces have captured fort White, a splendid work, mounting 17 heavy guns, just below Georgetown, S. C. The sallors and mariners landed and took possession of Georgetown.

loss of severa in Ribes, workings, and places ers. Our loss was one man.

Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship, the Harvest Moon, on her way down was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved except the ward-NEW YORK, March 6.

New York, March 6.

The spirit of our people, based upon our late victories for the celebration to-day, received a fresh impetus by the announcement of Sheridan's gallant exploit. All felt the postponement from Saturday, both on account of the weather and the additional cause for rejoicing, was judicious and opportune. The weather to-day is fine.

New York, March 6.

New York, March 6.

The Tribune contains a long article on the exchange question from one of its correspondents recently escaped from a rebel prison. It complains of the great leniency displayed toward rebel prisoners by our Government, while our own men are dying of starvation in the South. It charges the management of this matter upon Secretary Stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly dealt with apon secretary stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly dealt with. It instances the recent release of Pryor and his parole in Washington, and mentions nu-merous occasions where prominent rebels were released without any equivalent. Washington, March 6.

SENATE. sident's private secretary, Mr. Nicholay,

The President's private secretary, Mr. Nicholay, who had entered with these gentlemen, then announced he had been directed by the President to deliver several messages, whereupon the Senate went into executive session.

Among the nominations sent in were Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, and the following officers for the recently established court in the State of New York: C. L. Benedict, Judge: Benj. D. Sillman, District Attorney, and A. Campbell, Marshal. New York, March 6.

The demonstration in honor of and rejoic for our victories to-day was a perfect success throughout. The procession was the most im-posing ever witnessed here. The military and fire departments both turned out strongly, and presented a magnificent spectacle, while the various trades with workmen engaged in their respective avocations added interest as well as curiosity to the display. The assembly about the speakers' stand was immense and the enthusiosm commensurate. Thus New York, in rejoicing over past victories, has again pledged herself to assist in securing new ones, and made the pledge in a manner which shows her earnestness in the patriotic cause.

The city was enveloped in flags. The weather was as fine as could be desired. On account of the postponement, the committee of arrangements were enabled to enlarge their scale, and the programme was made to embrace many new nts both turned out strongly

ments were enabled to enlarge their scale, and the programme was made to embrace many new features. One of the most imposing displays in the procession is that of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufactoring Company, with their six-horse teams splendidly decorated, drawing trucks, on which are erected magnificent pavilions filled with young ladies operating on the Singer machines, in the manufacture of army clothing. On one side of the pavilion was inscribed "We clothe the Union armies while Grant is dressing the rebels." They were escorted by a full band, and 1,000 men, employee of the company. pleyes of the company, Washington, March 6.

An extra of the Republican, just issued, says that officers of Gen. Schofield's army, who arrived here this morning from Wilmington, state that when they left that place on the 1st inst., deserters and refugees who came into our lines that day reported that Sherman, by a flank movement, had compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, South Carolina, and was moving in the direction of Fayetteville, North Carolina, which is on the direct route to either Goldsboro or Raleigh.

which is on the direct route to either Goldsboro or Raleigh.
Richmond papers of the 28th ult. say: The Yankee prisoners have all been sent from the camps near this place to the Northeast Bridge for the purpose of being exchanged. Many others from Greensboro and Salisbury have passed through here for the same destination. All the Federal prisoners in North Carolina are to be exchanged, we learn, at Northeast Bridge. We presume the exchange will be completed in a few days. a few days.

The Raleigh Conservative closes an article on

The Raleigh Conservative closes an article on Sherman's movement as follows: What will be the result of his present expedition, time will only determine, and the people of the whole country await the news which will solve the problem, with intense anxiety.

The Despatch of the 3d inst. says: We have had no official information from the seat of war in South Carolina lately, and for two days not even a rumor. Hon Roger A Pryor, who has just returned from a Northern prison, was in this city yesterday. He is looking well.

Carro, March 6.

CAIRO, March 6. CAIRO, March 6.

Six hundred bales of cotton passed here today for St. Louis.

The Memphis and Vicksburg packet Atlantic,
laden with Government freight, a number of
passengers, and eighty-six soldiers, sunk twelve
miles below Napoleon on the morning of the miles below Napoleon on the morning of the 2d. Over thirty lives were lost, including Adams Express messenger, twenty soldiers, and several ladies and children. The officers of the boat and most of the crew were saved. The steamer and cargo are a total loss,

A meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade for the purpose of adopting measures for the better defence of the city, in view of the anticipated troubles. Mayor Grant presided, and the meeting was addressed by some of our most influential men. The Mayor stated that he had called on the commandant at Fort outario, and that sufficient men would be do.

The Portland Advertiser states that the mystery of the Calais raid last fall has been solved. The whole affair was carried out by some soldiers of the battery stationed there, three of whom have just been arrested and are confined at Eastport. New YORK, March 6.

New YORK, March 6.

The procession to-day was of great length.

The military display was fine, and the firemen
made an excellent appearance. The other portions of the parade, including veterans in car-Tages, excited interest.

The procession was three hours in passing a given point. The meeting in Union Square was largely attended. The crowd in the streets was probably greater than ever before. Nine thousand bales of cotton arrived here to-day

to bear on the Maryland Legislature so as to elect Crosswell, late Congressman from the eastern shore, as Senator in place of Governor Hicks, deceased.

The mud appears to remain to a considerable extent master of the situation below Richmond. The rise up to the 4th had been so heavy and continuous for some days as to turn all the roads into sloughs, and put a stop to any very important movements on either side.

John Dent, of St. Louis, brother-in-law Gen. Grant, has just been exchanged, and arrived at headquarters yesterday. He was captured on the Mississippi river one year ago; was taken to Canton, Mo., and thence to Demapolis. After a short stay at the latter place he was conveyed to Mobile, and then sent to Gov. Benham, of South Carolina, who ordered him into the hands of the Sheriff at rdered him into the hands of the Sheriff at columbia. He was ten months confined in a rison five feet wide. He was never, with one or two exceptions, outside of his prison walls His treatment was courteous, and all was don for his comfort his jailors could afford. He was robbed of \$2,000 at the time of his capture and afterwards was forced to exchange

for a poorer suit.

Dispatch of the 3d says there has been The Dispatch of the 3d says there has been together too much talk, and urges Congress o quit speech making, and go to work, or adurn; and says: We don't observe that Shernan was anywhere stopped by the thousand bunds of oratorical Parrott guns which Gov. doore and other public speakers let off at his divancing columns, and unless the representates of the people take the field themselves, and secure positions so close to the genery that discurred prositions so close to the genery that and secure positions so close to the enemy that he can hear what they say, we have no hopes that he will put his fingers in his ears and run

Washington, March 6.
It has been ascertained from authentic source It has been ascertained from authentic source that volunteering is progressing vigorously, especially in the West. Wisconsin, with only six districts, has put in more men under the present call than New York. The bulk of the present call than New York. The bulk of the recruits are enlisted in old infantry regiments. New infantry regiments are being formed, and already the following organizations have been sent. Ohio 5 regiments, Indiana 4, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 3 regiments of infantry and 1 regiment of heavy artillery. The districts which fail to recruit rapidly are now being drafted or about to be for their quotas.

Hugh McCullough, comptroller of currency, has issued a circular saying that all persons who contemplate organizing National Banks other than those whose papers have been filed, or whose applications have been approved, are requested to suspend operations till the necessary data can be collected and the required apportionment can be made. State banks contemplating a change of organization can proceed without interruption.

CAIRO, March 6.

At the election at Memphis, on the 4th, for Governor and members of the Lezislature. W

At the election at Memphis, on the 4th, for Governor and members of the Legislature, W. G. Brownlow received 1,185 votes, scattering 110. Smith, for State Senator, received 365

majority.

The Balletin says: It is clear from the result of this and the election on February 22d that a large majority of the people of Memphis are opposed to the proceedings at the recent State Convention, and had there been a candidate for Governor opposed to Brownlow, having any chance of success elsewhere, he would have received a thousand majority in Memphis.

The inauguration day was celebrated by a salute of 100 guns.

The steamers Golden Era and Tycoon were fired on by guerillas five miles below Memphis.

The Tycoon arrived in charge of a customhouse officer, charged with contraband dealings with parties along the river.

with parties along the river.

Gov. Murphy has called an extra session of the Arkansas Legislature for the first Monday in April, to consider the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

New York, March 6.

The Tribune has extracts from Richmond pa pers. They contain no news from Sherm The Whig copies from the Raleigh Conseva a high compliment to Gen Johnston's abil and expects he will put a stop to Sherma

works. It thinks Sherman's movements throug the country will unite the people against th Yankees, and intimates that the Confederat cause is thereby strengthened.

The Whig says the Sentinel of the preceding

cause is thereby strengthened.

The Whig says the Sentinel of the preceding day states on authority that the Secretary of the Treasury will be gratified to receive donations of money, bonds, plate, and other valuables, with a view of relieving the treasury, and enabling it to pay some meritorious claims against the Government. The Sentinel calls to mind that many offers of contribution have already been made, some of them of a liberal character, and all indicating the existence of a general disposition to come to the assistance of the Government in a practical manner.

The Whig declares that the rebel treasury is nearly exhausted, and has issued nearly all the notes permitted by law. The army must be paid, and money must be raised to pay it. The only practicable way to accomplish the object is by getting money enough back into the hands of the Government. This can be done by taking advantage of the liberal and patriotic spirit which exists among the people of the States. Contributions in any form will be received Coin, plate, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, but for present purpose currency first and then bonds, are preferable. It is intended and acknowledged that these donations from time to time through public committees of collections should be formed in every town.

The Examiner says the hanging of Captain Beal on the authority of Mr. Lincoln is exciting deep indignation in this community, where deceased had many friends.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners arrived safely

New York, March 6.
Twenty-five rebel prisoners arrived safely from City Point. They reside in Florida and Georgia, and deserted from Lee's army on promise of being sent home. They leave for Savannah to morrow.

The Senate has been daily disgraced by the presence of intoxicated members. Resolutions The Schatch has been daily disgraced by the perence of intoxicated members. Resolutions will soon be introduced expelling from the rooms of the Senate intoxicating liquors. Information from Wilmington says everything is progressing well in that department. Gen. Couch has been assigned to the command of the 23d corps and the city of Wilmington.

Gen. Couch has been assigned to the command of the 2sd corps and the city of Wilmington. On the 2d of March he issued orders allowing all citizens to return to their occupations, with proper restrictions relative to contraband trade. One thousand descriters and prisoners were about to be sent North on Wednesday last.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of medical supplies was discovered secreted in Wilmington, several thousand dollars' worth being quinine. The paymasters had nearly finished paying the troops there. The weather had been very bad.

The World's Wilmington correspondent says: been very bad.

The World's Wilmington correspondent says:
Prisoners lately received above Wilmington have been reduced to the most horrible condition by cruelty and starvation.

New York, March 6. The steamer City of Baltimore from Liver-The steamer City of Baltimore from Liver-pool on the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d arrived here at 10 o'clock to-nizht. The Guba had arrived at Liverpool. The Virginia arrived at Queenstown on the 21st of February. The Peruvian was off Londonderry on the 22d. The Cuba's news concerning the failure of peace negotiations caused a slight depression in American securities, and an improvement in cotton.

It is stated that the steamers Niagara and Sac-

It is stated that the steamers Niagara and Sacramento are at Ferral, or crui-ing off there, watching the new rebel ram Stonewall, which was alleged to be unseaworthy.

In the House of Lords there was an important debate on the defences of Canada.

Lord Lynden called attention to the matter, pointed to the House the feelings of Americans, and urged immediate measures for the defence of the provinces.

Lord Repeau admitted the importance of the question, and regretted that any doubt should be expressed on the conciliatory attentions of the American Government. He explained the measures proposed. The Government would ask the vote of fifty thousand pounds for Quebec defences, while the Canadians would undertake the defence of Montreal and westward.

Earl Derby thought the position of the Government was humiliating when questions of peace or war depended on the excited populace, with strong prejudices against England. He strongly censured the Government for having so long delayed the defences, and ridiculed the smallness of the vote asked. strongly censured the Government for having so long delayed the defences, and ridiculed the

ess of the vote asked.

so long delayed the defences, and ridiculed the smallness of the vote asked.

Mr. Granville thought Lord Derby's views were exaggerated, but as long as Canada took a fair share he thought that England was bound to assist the colony.

Earl Russel regretted the discussion, and stated that the government declined to make a movement, while Canada declined to take measures themselves, but as they now showed deficient portions, the government comes forward to assist.

The subject of naval forces for the lakes, owing to the termination of the convention, was under consideration.

The News credited Lord Lyon and Lord Derby with having raised most of the mischief in the debate.

The Times questions the policy of the defenses. The Washington government explained its action entirely of a temporary character.

The steamer Massachusetts, which arrived here to-day, had on board the first United States mail that has left Charleston since the breaking out of the rebellion.

of Trade for the purpose of adopting measures for the better defence of the city, in view of the anticipated troubles. Mayor Grant presided, and the meeting was addressed by some of our most influential men. The Mayor state that he had called on the commandant at Fort Ontario, and that sufficient men would be detailed to partof the streets at night. A committee was appointed to select and appoint detectives to watch strangers now in town, and such as may arrive, until some further action could be taken in the matter.

The recent draft has added to the influx of strangers.

Washingrox, March 6.

The bill to repeal the section of the act which provides for the appointment of agents to purchase cotton and other products of the insurrectionary States, was not vetoed by the register, but, it is said, failed to receive his signature, which amounts to about the same thing, namely: its failure to become a law.

The Portland Advertiser states that the mystery of the Calais raid last fall has been solved. The whole affalt was carried out the large hall in the north wing of the Patent Office. By 10 o'clock the crowd was so immence that standing room was almost impossible, to say nothing of an utter absence of dancing. People of every position in life seemed to be present, and the costumes were as varied as the wearers.

The President and lady were received about 11 P. M., with proper ceremony on behalf of the committee of arrangements, the bault of a great success. The ball-room was finely decorated and brilliantly lighted.

In order that the minds of the riends of the innered and brilliantly lighted.

In order that the minds of the riends of the reverse may be relieved, the Evening Republican takes the liberty to make an authorized announcement that there will be no further change in the Cabinet at present. Mr. Harlan may store the Cabinet at present. Mr. Harlan may store the Cabinet at present. Mr. Harlan may store the cabinet at present was carried as the wears?

succeed Usher as Secretary of the Interior, but we have reason to believe this will not take place for several months.

Ex-Vice-President Hamlin and Speaker Colfax leave for home to morrow.

Henry J. Raymond and Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, are here, and rumor has again coupled their names with the French mission. Richmond papers of Saturday have been received, but they contain nothing, Congressional or editorially or in the news line of any importance. No mention is made of Sheridan's advance in the valley.

It is evident from the continued secret sessions of the rebel Senate that the negro soldier bill is being again discussed.

A serious newspaper pressure is being brought to bear on the Maryland Legislature so as to elect Crosswell, late Congressman from the eastern thore as Senator, in place of Governor.

It is estimated by the railroad companies that It is estimated by the railroad companies that they had taken away 25,000 people. A large number have remained to attend the inauguration ball, including many distinguished people. The members of the House have generally departed for home.

Certain scenes which occurred during the Inaugural ceremonies on Saturday caused prompt action in the Senate to-day on the liquor question, and a resolution was adopted stodishing the famous Senatorial Drinking Saloon, known as the Hole in the Wall, which has been in full operation for ten or fifteen years.

ars. A Senatorial caucus was held to-day, at which A Schatorial cades was held to-day, at white the new committees were arranged. Sonator Fessenden resumes his old position as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Wade remain at the head of the Territorial Committee, and Mr. Trumbull as Chairman of the Judiciary

Mr. Trumbull as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The Star of this evening has the following in blazing double-leaded: There is information from Richmond to the effect that Lees project for the future military operations of the Confederacy were to make a defensive quadrangle, with Richmond as one of its angles; the four points of the quadrangle were to be manned each with sixty thousand troops, who could it was thought, be relied upon for defensive duty, leaving Lee at liberty with his white army to march in any direction. The failure of the rebel Congress to promptly bass measures for filling the army, the rapid advance of Sherman, and Sheridan's victory have now made Lee's plans impracticable.

During the confusion of the last hour's session a serious legislative mistake was made. A joint resolution, duly enrolled and signed by the Vice President and Speaker of the House, was presented to the President late on Friday night directing suit to be brought in relation to paying the Illipics Central Railroad Company, and

ing suit to be brought in relation to paying the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and probibiting any money to be paid the land grant Railroad Companies for transportation of troops and munitions of war. This being just the reverse of what was agreed on by both Houses in relation to that much discussed and important matter.

ant matter.
This resolution, which had exactly the same vouchers as the bill, had been engrossed in place of the bill which had really passed. The atter was, of course, lost, and the former was discovered in time to have the President with-hold his signature. An investigation has been ordered.

ordered.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 5

To Major-General Dix:
The following despatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by Sheridan, and the capture of General Early have been received by this Department:
General Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major-General Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of Sheridan, with headquarters at Winchester.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5—11 A. M.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5—11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters who came in this morning report
that Sheridan has routed Early and captured
that Steridan has routed Farly and captured
that of the control of the control of the control
baving gone from here (Richmond) to re-enforce
Early.

CITY POINT MARCH 5. 2 P. M.

CITY POINT MARCH 5. 2 P. M. CITY POINT, March 5-2 P. M.

CITY POINT, March 5—2 P. M.

Hom. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 en.
Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Sherman i possible. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

CITY POINT, March 5-4 P. M.

CITY POINT, March 5—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters, as to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staumfon and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total. U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

New York, March 6

The Richmond Sentinel opposes the movement for a Convention in North Carolina and Georgia, and says it is the form in which the openly disloyal men of those States are making opposition to the Confederacy and exhibiting their treason in the name of the people. We call upon the House of Delegates to put its own heel with emphasis on the convention scheme. The Whig announces the appointment of an agent to collect old muskets, and calls upon the people to interest themselves in the matter and to ransack every nook and corner in quest of arms and equipments.

New York, March 7.

The Times' Washington special says: Evidence accumulates that Sherman has moved by

New York, March 7.

The Times' Washington special says: Evidence accumulates that Sherman has moved by the flank of Johnston's forces, and placed himelf between that body of rebels and Wilming-Officers from General Schofield's army, who

Officers from General Schofield's army, who arrived here to-day from Wilmington, bring information that refugees and deserters are daily arriving in our lines, who report that Sherman has moved from Winsboro, S. C., in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., flanking Florence, and compelling the rebels to evacuate it, upon which it was occupied by our cavalry, who were engaged in the destruction of the railroad.

The possibility of a junction between Sherman and Schofield is thus placed beyond all doubt, though up to March 1st it had not been actually effected.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent of The Herald's Wilmington correspondent of

The Heraids withington correspondent of the 25th ult., says Sherman's cavalry was re-ported at Florence, S. C., a few days ago, and it is runored in town this morning as the steamer is leaving, that Sherman's main body

steamer is leaving, that Sherman's main body is crossing the northwest branch of the Cape Fear, sixty miles from this place; if so the Chickamanga, which ran up the river, will come to grief between two fres. She is hemmed in between the forces of Sherman and Schofield, and will either be destroyed or captured.

[Note.—The Chickamanga has since been destroyed by the rebels, which goes to confirm the report of the whereabouts of Sherman's main body. (Signed) REPORTER.]

Affairs at Wilmington, under the administration of General Schofield, are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. No orders have yet been issued respecting the taking of the oath of allegiance, but it is intimated that nine-tenths of the inhabitants are willing to give this proof of their loyalty to the Government. New York, Feb. 7.

We have nothing further this morning from Sheridan.

The Tribune's special says the Senate expects

The Tribune's special says the Senate expects to complete its business this week.
The nominations of Cabinet officers were sent in to day, but as there were no committees confirmations were delayed. The only change is in the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no doubt that Senator Harlan will succeed Mr. Usher in the Interior.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th inst. denounces the execution of Beall, the guerilla and spy, and says that threats were made in the streets of Richmond to hang any Yankee officers on parcle and who might be found at large.

The Richmond Sentinel says that the rebel Secretary of the Treasury would be glad to receive donations of money, bonds, plate, or other valuables to enable him to pay the soldiers.

The Richmond Enquirer pronounces the whole financial system of the Confederacy defective, and proposes an equation of the public debt to the steet value saying that it involves to and proposes an equation of the public debt to the specie value, saying that it involves no re-

The rebel House of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 8th of March.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Navy Department has received an official report from Admiral Bahlgren on our possession of Georgetown, South Carolina. The report is dated Flag steamer Harvest Moon, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28, in which he says, under date of the 26th: I apprised the department that the naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown. As soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty, I gave my attention to this point, as likely to be the most preferable communication for Gen. Sherman, in case such became desirable, before entering North Carolina. Accordingly, I began to collect a suitable force from this station. The McDonough, Geranium, and two launches were ordered into Santee river, being the only ones of that class of vessels which could pass the bar of the river. On the 22d the Pawnee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marines we could collect were embodied in as a battalion. The object was to pass up the Santee with this body of men, take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The infantry was to be under command of Commander Stanley, assisted by Lieut. Col. Williams.

On the 23d the Pawnee crossed the bar and joined the Mingo and Leipsic within, upon which the rebels left the battery. The marines were landed and the municipal authorities tendered their submission to the United States. The rebel House of Representatives adopted aded and the municipal authorities tentered their submission to the United States, the battery mounted 15 guns. Admiral Dahl-ren calls the attention of the Navy Department o Lieut. Stoddard, of the marines, who acquitself with credit, and now has command of the largest force of marines that has been collected together for some time. He did good service in the field with the marines of the fleet brigade at Rird's Neek igade at Bird's Neck. Commander Stillwagen, of the Pawnee, in

brigade at Bird's Neck.

Commander Stillwagen, of the Pawnee, in his report says he has sent a detachment of marines, under Lieutenant Breese, of the United State marine corps, to occupy the fort. He also says: "I have directed Commander Creighton to proceed carefully up Black river and have despatched the tug Catalpa with Lieutenant Commander Henry and Eusign Glass prepared to open communication by the army code of signals with Sherman, who is said to be some twelve miles off."

Admiral Dahlgren has issued an order for the maintenance of authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says, "In conformity to the laws of the United States slavery no longer exists within the lines of the Union forces. Slaves residing there become freemen, and will enjoy the fruits of their own labor."

The department has received information of the capture of the blockade-runners Deer, Prize, Monadnock, and others, in Charleston Harbor on the 18th ult.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The steamer Savannah, from Hilton Head on the 4th inst., has arrived, bringing important despatches from Gen. Gilmore to the War Department.

The Charleston Courier of the 2d inst. savs

The Charleston Courier of the 2d inst. says The Charleston Courier of the 2d inst. says an officer of Sherman's army was in Charleston taking preparatory steps toward raising a regiment of white troops. A number of families who had removed beyond the city had returned with their household goods.

The Savannah Republican of the 2d contains Gov. Brown's message, of which an abstract has been published. The Republican contains a rebel account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia from the Agusta Constitutionalist of Feb. 27th, derived from the citizens of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops in large

the 28d says that they have there confirmation of previous reports that General Sherman had reached Cape Fear river. It is said that he had struck that stream 60 miles above Wilmington previous to the 1st inst., thus completely spoiling the rebel plans for effecting concentration against him and forcing him to give battle in the vicinity of Goldsboro, at whick point they expected to have combination of advantages in their favor, which would insure his defeat.

The Wilmington Journal, in its issue just previous to the occupation of the town by the national forces, admitted that Sherman's movements, if he was not soon checked, might have the effect of compelling Lee to abandon Richmond and Petersburg.

The Herald's City Point despatch says: It is positively known that, on the 24th of February

lar and are in such perfect accordance with what was expected and known that all are constrained to believe that Early and his army are indeed captured. Scouts report Sheridan in Staunton on Thursday. The capture of Early occurred the next day. By Saturday Sheridan would be in a condition to push for Lynchburg. The Tribune's Washington special says: It is reported from Hancock's headquarters, at Winchester, that Sheridan had defeated Early, but that Early is not captured.

the 23d says that they have there confirm

Sherman was at Camden, S. C., on the Wateree sherman was at canned, S. C., on the water of Frey-river, a little over 100 miles southwest of Frey-etteville, on the Cape Fear river, which town, it was believed, he has before now reached. Rumors in the Army of the Potomac on Sun-day last that General Sherman had defeated Johnston in a heavy battle, and captured 1,500 prisoners.

umbers left on the 17th in the direction

e upper section of the State. Beauregard left on Sunday for Charlotte

yor Goodwin went the same day and surrer red the city to Sherman. The public store

vere thrown open and everybody helped them-elves. No stores were burnt. Sherman's rmy entered Columbia in the afternoon. They

oon commenced destroying public property depots and arsenals were blown upond the buildings in the suburbs containing

blic stores were fired. Late in the even

Reynold's house is the only one left standing between the sections known as the Cotton-town and the State House. The fire extended eight or ten blocks east of Main street, destroy-

og everything in the business part of the city oth hotels, the Guardian and Carolinian news

aper officers, a number of churches, the Cath

left standing.

The female college is uninjured, and is now warmen and children

The treasury department's banks removed to Charlotte. Both newspapers removed a por-ion of their stock to the same place. Many degroes left with the Yankees. None of them

started on the expedition, instead of being out for months. Some of Sherman's officers said that his destination was Raieigh and Salisbury. The General himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success. One corps took the road to Camden and Fiorence, another to Winnsbore, and Sherman, with two corps, moved on the direct road to Charlotte.

New York, March 7.
The Post says our consul at Halifax has be informed that one of the iron rams construct in France, and said to have passed into rethands, is now at one of the West India Islam Unstructure for a cruite. The old rumon

preparing for a cruize. The old rumor that these vessels are coming to this port is repeated. About 1.200 troops embark from this port for Hilton Head daily. Large nambers of fur-

loughed soldiers are returned to the Army of the Potomac.

The Bulletin of this city has the following

A man named Clements has been turned ov

a man same crements as seen translation of the civil authorities by military authority, gainst whom evidence is positive that he had all his plans arranged for assaulting President Incoln on inauguration day. He is in jail

FORTRESS MONROR, March 4
Rear Admiral Porter arrived here yesterday,
and proceeded to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROR, March 4.
The steamer Cumberland arrived here this
morning from Wilmington, N. C., the 28d ult.
with about four thousand of our released prisoners taken by our forces at the capture of
Wilmington.

ington under a strong guard for the use of

outh, and their employes were the poorer or middle classes, who were compelled to earn

ubsistence the best way they could.

The Times's New Orleans letter of the 23d.

New York, March 7.

North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4

risoners.

The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says: I The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says: It is reported that for some weeks a large force of negroes have been throwing up fortifications along the banks of the Roanoke river.

Several months since many old and experienced officers surmised that, if Lee was compelled to fall back from his present position, he would form a new defensive line along that stream, which will add greatly to the difficulty which an attacking column would have to overcome. The siege guns from Petersburg and Richmond have been sent off in that direction, via the Danville Railroad, and many things seem to indicate that his army will soon be en route for some place. ute for some place.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent,

public stores were fired. Late in the evening a pile of cotton took fire in the street, near the Congenee House, from a spark, and the flames spread to some wooden buildings which were near, when a strong wind drove the flames down both sides of the street. The scene became terrific. Lond explosions continually filled the air. The residences and ground were shaken as if by an earthquake, and vast columns of smoke and flames rose to the heavens. Nothing of any account was saved. Goods moved to supposed places of security were burned as the fire spread. The distance burned on Main street was about a mile and a half. Dr. Reynold's house is the only one left stand-The Heraids whimington correspondent writing on the 3d, makes no allusion to the re-ported junction of Schofield's force with Sher man's. Schofield was busy perfecting plans for the continuance of his campaign in North Car ina. Exchange of prisoners in Cape Fear River Exchange of prisoners in Cape Fear River was going on. Our passoners received look well, except their want of clothing.

The Herald's correspondent shows that there were no less than 300 blockade runners lying in the port of Nassau, whose occupation is gone. They represent the capital to amount to a million dollars.

The Washington special says that Judge Edmonds is recommended for the Interior Department by the Governors of nine States.

PHILADELPHIA. March 8. paper officers, a number of churches, the Cath-olic Seminary, and several other public build-ings, are in ruins. All the depots and buildings at Charlotte Junction are burned, and all the cars and engines which the rebels did not re-move are destroyed. Only three churches were

The female college is uninjured, and is now occupied by houseless women and children. The old State House was blown up. The new State House was not touched. It contained a statue of Washington. Wade Hampton's house was saved by the Federal officers. Gen. Preston's house was also saved, and given to the occupants of the Catholic Seminary, whose property was accidentally destroyed. The railroads also at Columbia are all torn up, and all the bridges leading to the place destroyed. All the founderies and machine shops are destroyed, and the country around the place stripped of all estables and transportation. All the horses and carriages in the city are taken. The citizens are in a destitute condition. Unless relief is soon extended there will be great suffering and deaths from starvation. Some twenty-five miles of the Greenville Railroadhad been previously destroyed by a freshet. Much damage was also done by the enemy.

The treasury department's banks removed. PHILADELPHIA, March 8.
A special despatch from Washington to the Bulletin gives the following news:
Richmond papers of the 6th contain no miliary news of importance from North Carolina vy Virginia.

tary news of importance from North Carolina or Virginia.

The Enquirer of the 6th, in the course of a long editorial, says: The country turns in disgust from Congress. For four months it has sat in Richmond, and day after day witnessed the military strength of the Confederacy dwindling away, though Lee has appealed to it and implored it to use the great military strength of the negroes for the defence of our country. Yet to this date of the session it has wholly failed to adopt measures for the salvation of the country.

ountry.

In the rebel Congress a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, protecting against the arming of slaves in any emergency without the consent of the States, was presented. New ORLEANS, March 1, VIA CAIRO, 8.

New Orleans, March 1, via Cairo, 8. Gen. Canby and staff leave here to-day for the vicinity of Mobile, and Acting. Rear Admiral Thatcher arrived yesterday, and to-day assumed command of the West Gulf Squadron, vice Commodore Palmer. The latter officer will command at New Orleans.

The steamer Arizonia, just fitted up as a flagship, was destroyed by fire, 30 miles below here, on Monday. Five of the crew perished, and several of the officers lost all their effects. The Arizonia was one of the finest vessels in the fleet, and her loss will be severely fell.

The rebel General Assembly adjourned on the negroes left with the Yankees. None of them were taken by force. Large numbers are returning to their masters. Sherman thought that he would visit the country west of Broad river, and advised the Mayor to send the citizens there. The Federals seemed much incensed against Magrath, and should use him harsbly if they got him in their power. Few, if any, private residences were entered. No outrages are known to have been committed on The robel General Assembly adjourned on the 14th ult., after a session of three weeks. Mannfactories are started at different parts of the State. A bill for the relief of illegally disfranchised people of Louisiana passed both houses. Cotton easier.

Cotton easier.

Memphis, March 4.

A fire broke out in the press-room of the Bulletin office to-day, which was soon extinguished. The loss was mainly by water. It will probably reach \$20,000, which is covered by insurance. Incendiarism was the cause.

Eight bodies were recovered from the wreck of the steamer Watson, sunk near Napoleon, Twenty-seven persons are still missing. The Arkansas river banks are full and still rising. Guerillas continue their outrages outside of our lines. Gen. Washburne sent an expedition after them. Major Hawley, 524 U. 8, infantry, has been assigned command of all the forces west of the Mississippi river.

Newbern, N. C., March 1.
The intelligence from the North Carolina paers indicates that both sections are concentrat-og their forces on her borders for a final strug-

Raleigh paper says: The people of this city A Raleigh paper says: The people of this city will hear the guns of the last and greatest battle of the American rebellion, and the traditionary grounds of the Old North State will be the common grave-yard of State rights and lines, without which no attempt at secession could have been made. The existence of State lines will afford sufficient pretext to prompt the great interest of one section to revolt against the government of the other section. History demonstrates that personal interest is paramount to the life of the army, and to make us one family, one people, and to obliterate these dangers, we must abolish State lines, which will give us a central head to which all loyal interest will be attracted—a republican government which will be the embodiment of free institutions, a country in which people can't run riot and plunge into extremes under the cloak of Democracy. emocracy.

The Raleigh Progress says that the Federals

re concentrating a force of forty thousand at ewbern, which will soon be ready to strike SANDY HOOK, March 8, 2.30 P. M. The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool 25th, via Queenstown has arrived. Her dates are three days later.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the

will about the data of our feases prisoners taken by our forces at the capture of Wilmington.

It appears that by advices brought by the Cumberland there is no truth in the reported arrival of a portion of General Sherman's forces at Wilmington, or even that a junction had been effected with General Schofield's army, deneral Schofield with a part of his army had advanced about ten miles out from Wilmington and met with frequent resistance from prowling bands of guerillas and small detachments of the enemy, who appeared to be ever on the alert to pick up stragglers belonging to his command. The rebels were also endeavoring to cut off the supplies which were left at Wilmington under a strong guard for the use of Confederate Government have countermanded the large orders for torpedoes. The London Times has an editorial on the Nothing of the movements of General Sher-man was known in Wilmington, thought it was thought that General Terry would soon resume active movements in aid of the campaign in official acts of the recent conference, and points significantly to the fact that Seward's proposition for the combined effort at some extrinsic It concedes that the North came best out of the New York, March 7.

The Herald's Wilmington special says: When we come in we found a large number of fine looking houses deserted. The impression was created that the inhabitants had evacuated with Bragg's troops. We now learn that these houses have been used since the early stage of the war, when their inmates fied to the interior to excepe the demonstrations along the coast, which were then so generally expected.

The blockade-running business was carried on by wealthy speculators from Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and other cities of the South, and their employes were the poorer or The Index continues its efforts to frighten

England into recognition of the South by point ing out that Lee's army is for the present the defence of Canada and the uncertain tenure of that defence.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville said an the House of Lords, Lord Granville said nothing had been done toward the establishment of a new colony in Hudson Bay and recover territory, and thought it not desirable of the pending Confederate negotiations in Canada.

Canada.

The funeral of Cardinal Wiseman was attended with much pomp. The procession was three miles long.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory. The transaction is a mere lien on the products of certain mines as security for the French expectation. ertain mines as security for the French ex-enses. France also repudiates the rumors of ntemplated recognition of the South by Na NEW YORK, March 8.

The Times's New Orleans letter of the 23d says that the multiplicity of the rumors relative to the evacuation of Mobile are not true. The rebel forts covering the city have been strengthened materially. The garrison of the city has been reinforced by 12,000 men. The city is not invested at all by Federal troops. In Alabama railroad and telegraph communication between Mobile and central Alabama is in an uninterrupted state. Generals Beauregard, Taylor, Chalmers, Frank Gardner, D. H. Meary, and others, are in Mobile. On the 15th orders were issued calling upon every ablebodied male person to bear arms, and in the evening of the same day a jubilee took place. A large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores have been received from Columbia, Ga., during the past few weeks, while upward of 8,000 negroes have been at work on the fortifications. New York, March 8.

Orders have been received from Gen. Fry to commence the draft here on the 15th inst., and in pursuance of these orders Assistant Adjutant-General Branson, now acting as Provost Marshal-General, has issued instructions to the Provost Marshal to be ready for the draft. A small number of men are being raised daily toward filling the large quota due from this city. General E. W. Hinks has been appointed

during the past few weeks, while upward of 8,000 negroes have been at work on the fortifications.

The Times's Paris correspondent says: The Emperor does not intend to make any interference in our war, and is going to remove all pretexts for our interfering in Mexico.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says the rebel residents there were greatly elated at the absence of any allusion to our affairs in the Emperor's speech to the Legislature, and they assume to know that he has matured plans for the recognition of the Confederacy soon after the 4th of March.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal says Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address expressive of his horror at the centinnance of the war and a reaffirmation of neutrality, when advices by the Canada reached him, reporting the opening of peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe. This news placed him in a dilemma, and he thought it better for a time to remain silent on the subject.

The Pope has addressed a letter to Maximilian on the Mexican Church question. The Pope claims complete freedom of action for the Prelate of the Church, and the control of all its property by the Archbishops and Bishops, and the exclusion of every dissenting worship.

The policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be to contract rather than expand currency, like his predecessors.

New York, March 8. General E. W. Hinks has been appointed provost Marshal-General and military commander of Harrisburg, and Major Ledge is to assume command of the office of Provost Marshal-General of this district.

The Herald's Wilmington special says that an The Herald's Wilmington special says that an interesting ceremony recently took place at the headquarters of General Schofield, the occasion being the presentation of medals to the officers and soldiers of the 23d corps for meritorious conduct and valor on the field of battle. The following are the names of the recipients: Capt. J. V. Kelly, 104th Ohio; Capt. J. H. Brown, 19th Kentucky; Corporal W. H. Bawhall, 104th Ohio; Corporal Joseph Davis, compeny G, 104th Ohio; private Abram Grenwall, company G, 104th Ohio; private L. C. Gant, company G, 104th Ohio, and private Ricksyker, company G, 104th Ohio,

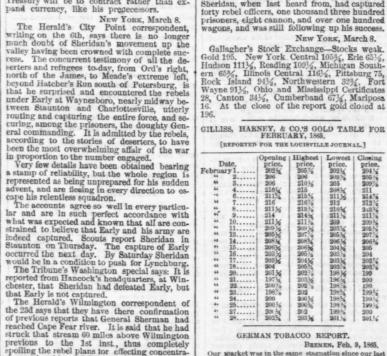
There is no news of military operations. The enemy is busily engaged in spanning the river beyond General Terry's lines with pontoon bridges.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8. PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph, dated Washington, March 8, says: Information has been received from Winchester, confirming the reported victory of Sheridan over Early at the battle which took place at Waynesboro, and Sheridan, when last heard from, had captured forty rebel officers, one thousand three hundred prisoners, eight cannon, and over one hundred wagons, and was still following up his success.

New York March 8. New York, March 8.

New York, March 8.
Gallagher's Stock Exchange—Stocks weak.
Gold 195. New York Central 105%, Erle 65%,
Hadson 111%, Reading 109%, Michigan Southern 65%, Illinois Central 1164, Pittsburg 75,
Rock Island 94%, Northwestern 32%, Fort
Wayne 91%, Ohio and Mississippi Certificates
28, Canton 34%, Cumberband 67%, Mariposa
16. At the close of the report gold closed at
196. GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.'S GOLD TABLE FOR FEBRUARY, 1865.



Ky. Stems. ...7,332 1,213 ... 181 63

GUERILLA OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

FRANKLIN, Ky., March 4, 1865. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

It is my painful duty to add, in the passing history of Kentucky, another to the long list of outrages perpetrated by guerillas. On the night of the 27th ult., three of these monsters in human form visited the house of Mr. H. G. Harris, a citizen beyond reproach, and one of the true and tried Union men of the country. of the true and tried Union men of the country. They approached the door, demanded admitance, and, their demand not being immediately complied with, they at once began to fire at him through the window. Thus they shot and mortally wounded H. G. Harris, Jr., who, aroused by the report of fire-arms, had raised himself to a sitting posture to see what was going on. The father seized his gun, left the house, and gave them battle, though three to one, in the yard. With his white night-clothes on—the night being dark—he became a target for their deadly aim. Three balls struck him—two on the hip—doing but little dawage, and one through the aim. Three balls struck him—two on the hip—doing but little damage, and one through the centre of the leg, just above the knee. This last caused him to fall; upon which one of the gnerillas approached him, presented a cocked pistol to his head, and threatened to blow his brains out. Thereupon another drew his pistol upon his comrade-in-crime, and threatened to blow his brains out if he injured the old man more than had already been done. His wounds are severe, but not mortal. One of the gnerillas was shot on the thumb; another was slightly touched upon the hip. After the firing had ceased, they entered and robbed the house, taking whatever they wanted. There were but three members of the family at home that night, as I learn—the old gentleman, the little boy, who was mortally wounded, and a younger son of some ten or eleven summers. Helpless they lay till the assistance of kind friends came to their relief. The youth died the following night. The father still lives, and, with careful nursing and prudent and skilful treatment on the part of The father still lives, and, with careful nursing and prudent and skilful treatment on the part of those who have the management of the case, he will soon be restored to his family in health and

vigor.

The same party of guerillas visited other The same party of guerillas visited other houses in the neighborhood, robbed the inmates, and plundered the dwellings. Deeds of this character are not now, nor have they been for some time past, uncommon in this section of country. Few, however, have been reported—for what reason I cannot say. If no relief be brought to the country people here—they good, substantial farmers of the county—they will have to abandon their homes and seek safety in the guarded towns or States where peace and quiet reign. Cannot the military do something for the bleeding, suffering people? They help to sustain the Government, and for their action they are outraged by robber bands. The Government owes them protection, and they now ask that its strong arm be extended to shield them from harm.

Having full confidence in its ability to afford relief, and full faith in its pledges to secure

Having full confidence in its ability to afford elief, and full faith in its pledges to secure seace and quiet, I long to see the day, and but soon to come, when Kentucky's soil shal toot be descerated by the polluting tread of outaw bands.

VERIFAS.

Office Kentucky State Agency, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1865. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: The Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The following correspondence from the War
Department, had in the settlement of the case
of W. H. Belden, Commissary Sergeant of the
Sth Kentucky cavalry, a twelve months regiment,
settles the question of bounty for nine and twelvemonths troops. If the papers will generally publish this it will greatly benefit the nine and twelve-months troops who have been muster out and believe they are entitled to bounty. Respectfully, C. D. PENNEBAKER,

Agent and Col. of Ky. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1864. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th of September, 1864, referring to this department for decision the papers in the case of Commissary Sergeant Wim. H. Belden, 8th Kentucky cavalry, and requesting information also of the amount of bounty to be paid to the recruits for twelve months from the State of Kentucky.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that no troops were called for under sections 3 and 4 of acts of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, and no bounty was, therefore, due to ninemonths or twelve-months troops under these sections of the law, but, by order of the Secretary of War of August 30, 1862, a special bounty of \$25 was allowed the recruits for twelve-months regiments from Kentucky, then raising, and that amount is all the bounty they are entitled to receive. The papers are enclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, (Signed)

SaMULL BRECK,

A. A. G. U. S. A.

Major Rouper P. Dodge. Additional Paymaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the

The following is the telegram referred to: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1862.

Governor J. F. Robinson, Frankfort, Ky.:

The twelve-months recruits in Kentucky will be allowed the \$25 bounty and advance pay, and instructions will be given to the disbursing officers accordingly.

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official—Samuel Breck, A. A. G. U. S. A. Washinton, March 8. Notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate at its late session to recognize Arkansas by the admission of her Senators, they confirmed the nomination of United States Attorneys and Marshalls for the Judicial District of that State.

Mercutio said of his wound "It was not as deep as a well, of as wide As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead. But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed, Add a rose-tint charm to the social circle. And render life a thing to be enjoyed. Also, the thing itself is quite enjoyable.

Never was searching Tonic in such pleasant shape.

Tender youth, declining age, the mind O'er wrought by mental care, most gentle females And the wreck of men, all find these Bitters The Balm of life and source of health.

Delay not a trial. Conveniently deposited In every town wherever civilization extends, It can be obtained, true, genuine, and sure. m8 ecd3&w1

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Wm. Bryan a the 2d inst, by Elder W. Crawford, Mr. Ollyer P HILLER and Miss JULIA H. BEYAN, all of Jefferson punty, Ky. county, Ky.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., at the residence of Mr.
David Kibley, by Rev. G. Gooch, Mr. Lewis Fox and
Missen Ann Withhow, all of Louisville, Ky.

In Terre Haute, Indiana, on Tuesday, February 38,
1865, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, at the residence of the
bride's father, Lieutenant John C. Mahan of the 199th
Ind. Vol. Inf., and Miss Lou. S. Harbert, all of that
city. By the Rev. J. Hawthorne, on the 27th ult., in Crit-tenden county, Ky., Mr. WARNER H. ADAMSON, of Ladlwell county, Ky., to Miss MARY L. DRAN, of the ormer county.

In Nashville, Tenn, on the 3d inst., of congestive chilt, James R. Brannin, son of A. O. Brannin, Esq., of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

Feb. 19th, of pneumonia, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Thomas, near Providence, Ky, Mr. Jorns Basserr, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

DIED.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 515 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth sts.,

Wholesale Dealers

IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Glassware, Tebacco, Cigars. Snuffs, Per-

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR HEAVY eping supply comprising a large and well-assorted etock, to which they invite the attention of dealers visiting this market. All orders will receive prompt and acareful attention.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY. JNO. L. STEWART & CO.

Brokers and Dealers

Oil Stocks, Oil Leases, & Oil Lands, No. 632 Main street, Louisville, Kentucky. Oil territory may be determined by the presence of Oil, Gas, and Tar Springs, which are usually found in mountainous countries, along streams in the valleys, and at the base of the hills. Lime and sand rock will also be found, saturated and discolored with oil, having a strong odor where freshly broken, most of which will burn when placed upon a hot fire, emitting a bright To all who know of such indications upon land—not fro all who know of such inducements are offered, which may be learned on application to which may be learned on application to JNO, L. STEWART & CO.

H. B. WEBBER DEALER IN STRANBOAT AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, 296 Main st., bet. Pearl and Bank. NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, MO. I Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
MONERY L. MAIYLAND.)
WILLIAM WEIGHT. | 48 dawist. CHEMICALS—
1,000 ounces Sulph, Quinine;
200 " Morphine;
200 pounds Calomet;
300 " Blue Mass;
100 " Hydryodate Potash; for sale by
m2 d&wlm B. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, is our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be casionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tine ures, all of which are based on common alcohol, are

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with "the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find A SURE CURR FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTRONA, BRONGHITIS all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, and one Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he only. This powerful preventive is HOSTETTER'S hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost em nothing, and may prove a blessing. 128 w4" Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORES

to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

gure no pay.

Residence No. 216 Hampshire street, east of Ninth

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, &C., &C., &C., &C., WORTH \$500,000

To be sold for One Dollar each, without repart to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are

Gold Watches
Ladies' Gold Watches
Ladies' And Gente' Silver Watches
Ladies' and Gente' Silver Watches
Ladies' and Gente' Silver Watches
Vest and Neck Chains. 5 90 to 10 00 each.
Gold Band Bracelets. 5 90 to 10 00 each.
Gold Band Bracelets. 5 90 to 5 00 each.
Gold Band Bracelets. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
James Brooches. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
James Brooches. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
Lava and Forentine Brooches. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
Cames Bracelets. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
Cames Ear Drops. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
Cames Ear Drops. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
Cames Ear Drops. 4 90 to 6 00 each.
Cames Ear Drops. 4 90 to 6 00 each.

4 00 to 5 00-each

Town, County, and State, J. H. WINSLOW & CO. 208 Broadway, New York.

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS-a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators, and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable res torative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flatter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits,

To Physicians-Rare Opportunity. Thy Hills.—Rate Deportment.

R. HOUSJON, with 125 scree of land attacked, and situated half a mile from Cit.

ton Mills P. O. Breckinridge county, is offered for sac.

The location is perhaps unequalled by any in the country as a stand for a practising physician. The deceased had a large and paying practice. The improvements are good and convenient. Terms will be reasonable and payments made easy. Possession can be had immediately. Address or apply personally to

J. H. BASETT, Adm'r,

m8.66cw1* To be soin for the bring of the large and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES TO BR SOLD FOR ONE BOILLAR EACH.

1000 Gold Hunting Cased Watches... 3115 00 cach.

100 Gold Watches... 70 00 cach.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches... 70 00 cach.

500 addies' dold Watches... 18 00 cach.

500 Gold Band Bracelets... 5 00 to 10 00 cach.

2000 Gold Band Bracelets... 5 00 to 10 00 cach.

2000 Gold Band Bracelets... 3 00 to 5 00 cach.

2000 Cameo Brocches... 4 00 to 6 00 cach.

2000 Cameo Brocches... 4 00 to 6 00 cach.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

CAPITAL \$1,000,000, PAID IN, Fiscal Agent of the United States. Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in pay-ment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bank-

ers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New

U.S.7-30 LOAN

undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864. and are payable three years from that time, in currence

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

GOLD-BEARINGBONDS ent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current ates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum besides its exemption from State and municipal taxa ion, which adds from one to three per cent more. ecording to the rate levied on other property. The nterest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached o each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank

or banker. One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$190 "
Ten " " \$500 "
20 " " "\$1000 "
81 " " "\$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be proly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently

Soil. The Press will asset a me-timet, the werking parts teing built of the best of fron, and not liable to get out of order.

The ordinary work of this machine will press in one operation taker once filling the box of the No. 1 Press) a baile of Hay of 460 lbs, weight in ENT IVO MINUTES.

The manufacture of the search had 12 tons of hay a day. The new of the said of a horse, or any power except that contains the said of a horse, or any power except that contains the said of a horse, or any power except that contains the said of a horse, or all the said of a horse, when the said of a horse, we have a said of the press, gestined as it is to work a complete revolution in the now slow, clumps, and expensive method of halling.

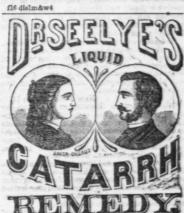
The Company will dispose of Town, County, or State-right for generally a said of the company in the Eastern and Middle States.

For further particulars send for circulars. expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People An Illinois Farm for Sale,
10FFER FOR SALE A LARGE FARM,
in Macoupin county, Illinois, situated on
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from Nilwood, and seven miles from Carlinville. The refree fly acces in cultivation, being just one square section. Less than \$200,000,000 remain unseld, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed o receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Louisville.



SYMPTOMS.

attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temper-sture. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or s

light discharge, thin and acrid, afterward thick and ad-

mell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes

CALL for SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY, and

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE & Co., Freeport, Ill

DR. SEELYE'S

BRONCHIAL SIRUP.

Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bron-

chial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE & Co., Sole Proprietors,

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GLASSWARE—1,500 boxes Glassware, assorted, for sale by m2 d&wim R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

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For sale at Retail by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

22 eod&Su&wly

Single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight.

Persons find they have a cold; that they have frequent m4 d3&r#3 As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in mantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the gree are weak; the sense of

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., No 77 PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI. DEALERS IN PIANOS

Another common and important symptom of Ca-tarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick and slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When s takes place the person may be sure that his disease on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in The above are but few of the many Catarrhal syn Of all styles and prices

From the best Makers. MUSICAL LEAVES for Sabbath Schools,

This Sirup is especially beneficial in affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, caused by Catarrh, greatly assisting in its permanent cure when used in connection with the Remedy. If taken in time, it never fails to cure the severest cases of Croup.

Being agreeable to the taste, safe for children, speedy its effects, giving strength to the voice and lungs, it il soon find its way into every family in the land, ce \$1 per bottle.

THOS. A. BERRYMAN,

sired.

For further particulars and terms consuit J. A. Chesnat, real estate agent, Springfield, Ill., or address me at Nilwood, Ill. I may be found on the premise at all times.

P. S.—If I sell my farm, my large stock of Blooded Sheep will be for sale also, Ild dl&w4*

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE NURSE AND A SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nursee, Sout, and Spy. Giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled Officers and Soldiers in want of profitable employments will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BEOS. & CO., 421 dlm.&w12* ABOUT THE ISL OF FERRUARY, A NEGRO cick named Margaret, about 59 years old, weighing about 120 pounds, belonging to Mitton Leachman, of Washington county, Ky.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

For Sale for Cash.

I OFFER MY STORE HOUSE AND STOCK

III for sale. House 4 by 48, 32 stories high—stone

by 46, one story high. All located at the junction of the

Illinois Central and Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Bail
roads, For particulars apply to N. B. SIGKLER

127 d3&w3*

Gilman, Iroquois co., Ill. Information Wanted

OF THOS. WEATHERS, A SOUTCHMAN TRY birth, light hair and complexion, and about 55 years of sge. Last heard of in Louisville about the 98th of February. He is very much deranged in mind. Any person detaining him and giving me information so that I can get him will be well rewarded for their trouble. Address Moorfield, Ind. Moorfield, Ind. James Smiley, deceased.

From Wm. B. Bradbury, Boardman & Gray, James W. Vose, and Hallett, Davis, & Co., Parlor Gem and others: MELODEONS

American and ExcelsiorOrgans We will RENT PIANOS with the privilege of buy-

Steam Engine for Sale,
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 12-INCH CYLINDER, 2
feet stroke, with boiler, heater, and all of the connections, complete and in perfect order. Also 100 feet
Sinch Shafting, Pullies, &c.
MILLER & MOORE,

Pullies, &c.
MILLER & MOORE,
Corner Ninth and Jefferson sts
Louisville, l Circular Saw Mills.
TWO SINGLE SAW MILLS COMPLETE, PAGES
I patent, with saws from 48 to 60 inches, now in our
warehouse and for sale low. Apply to
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Corner Ninth and Jefferson stag.
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PLOUGHS AND WAGONS.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE MAKING ALL sizes of the STEEL PEACOCK PLOUGHS, also all our different kinds of Ploughs, Constantly on hand all kinds of WAGONS, Ploughs, Castings, &c., at our old stand, corner of Main and Hancock street, at our old SII dlimbdw4

HAVING REMOVED TO LOUISVILLE, KY., WILLE PRACTICE IN the Court of Appeals. Office on Fifth street, opposite the Court-House of the Appeals. CREAM TARTAR AND SODA—
10 ble pure Cream Tartar; for sale by
m2 dawlm R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

WHITE-LEAD-1,000 kegs White-Lead in Oil for sale by m3 dawlm R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Attorney at Law,

WINDOW-GLASS — 2,500 boxes Window-Glass for m2 45wing